

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Today's temp. 54-58 (12-10). Tomorrow  
temp. 54-58 (12-10). WIND: Light  
breeze. Sea: 1-2 ft. (12-10).  
WAVE: 1-2 ft. (12-10).  
TIDE: High 11:30, Low 5:30.  
SUN: 11:30-5:30.

939



## Mail Bomb Explodes In London

### Man Hurt; 12 More Delivered to Jews

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—At least 16 bombs concealed in letters addressed to Jewish communities, organizations and individuals, and assumed to have been sent by the Arab Black September group, reached London and Geneva today. All were mailed from India, and one of them exploded in the hands of the managing director of a diamond company here.

Twelve other letter-bombs were found unexploded at addresses across London and one at a postal sorting office. Those in Geneva were intercepted before they reached their addressees.

Scotland Yard said that all the letter-bombs bore postmarks from Bombay or New Delhi. All police forces in Britain were asked by Scotland Yard to warn local residents not to open any suspicious envelopes.

Late this afternoon, hours after the letter-bombs were found, Comdr. Matthew Rodger, Scotland Yard's Special Branch operations chief, said: "I believe these were part of a conspiracy which have gone throughout the world. Information from Bombay indicates that the authorities there successfully intercepted something in the order of about two dozen bombs during the last 24 hours."

From Black September

The police said that one of the recipients in London opened the envelope addressed to him and a slip of paper fluttered out. It said: "From the Black September." The letter failed to explode. Another explosive device was in an envelope that also contained a greeting card.

Black September, the Arab terrorist organization, is believed responsible for sending the envelope that exploded at the Israeli Embassy here in September, killing Amal Shachori, the counselor for agricultural affairs.

The Israeli Embassy as well as Jewish organizations in Britain and banks with Israeli ties were warned today by the police against opening letters from India.

Although the police declined to name most of the persons receiving the explosives, Scotland Yard said that some of them were prominent Jews whose names have appeared in Who's Who, the Zionist Yearbook and pro-Israel advertisements.

Blast in Face

One of the letters was addressed to I. Henning and Co., a diamond trading company. As Vivian Pines, the firm's joint managing director, opened the envelope, it exploded in his face.

Mr. Pines was taken to the hospital with burns and cuts to his face, head, thigh and stomach. His condition tonight was not serious. A second letter-bomb was also found in the office and destroyed.

The company, a subsidiary of Hammar Bank, has conducted business with Israeli firms. Mr. Pines is Jewish.

The police said that, although each letter sent to London contained the same explosive substance, the envelopes varied in size. One was 7 inches by 3 1/2 inches, another was 12 inches by 3 inches.

The writing on the envelopes differed too, apparently the work of a number of persons.

Tonight, the police expressed fear that more letters with explosive devices may be discovered and issued a warning about packages sent from India as well as Amsterdam and Malaysia.



IMPORTANT TALKS—Gen. Alexander Haig (center), top aide to Henry Kissinger, being met at Saigon airport on Friday by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker (left) and the U.S. commander of armed forces in South Vietnam, Gen. Frederick Weyand.

## U.S. Said to Have Given Pledge To Hanoi to Free POWs in South

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 10 (WFP).—The United States has promised Hanoi that all political prisoners and detainees held in South Vietnam will be released within 90 days after a cease-fire, sources close to the Communist peace talks delegations said today.

The verbal American commitment, the sources said, was part of the draft peace agreement worked out last month in secret U.S.-North Vietnamese negotiations.

They also maintained that the United States had agreed that the South Vietnamese government would honor the commitment.

No official statistics of political prisoners and detainees held in South Vietnam have ever been released. But neutralist and pro-Communist sources have suggested that they may number as many as 200,000. Vietnamese press spokesman Ly Van Sau recently

said here there were "at least 300,000."

The prisoners and detainees are known to include many Viet Cong cadres and a sizable proportion of the leadership of the nationalist opposition usually described as neutralists. Their continued incarceration would represent a major source of comfort to the Saigon authorities worried about organizing the political struggle against its adversaries after a cease-fire.

Thus, North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy surprised newsmen on commenting on Hanoi's publication of the nine-point outline of the draft agreement by stating that his government had a major concession concerning these civilian prisoners.

Instead of demanding, as in the past, their release in return for that of American prisoners of war and foreign nationals held by the Communists, their disposition would be decided after a

cease-fire by the coexisting Saigon and Viet Cong governments.

Both South Vietnamese parties were enjoined to "do their utmost" to settle this and other outstanding international problems within three months of a cease-fire. But there was no formal obligation to do so in the version of the draft agreement released by Hanoi.

The Hanoi version ostensibly gives the South Vietnamese government a veto over the timing of the release of political prisoners and detainees and indeed the open-ended possibility of delaying their release.

However, on Oct. 30, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, told a news conference that the United States had a "responsibility" to free these prisoners.

Seen in the light of today's disclosure, Mrs. Binh appears to have been reminding the United States of its promise to have the prisoners released and indeed hinting of an official link to that effect if Washington dragged its feet.

Other Deals Possible

Moreover, the purported existence of a verbal but binding U.S.-North Vietnamese agreement on this issue also raised the possibility that other similar arrangements existed on other matters.

Both American and North Vietnamese officials have denied the existence of such tacit agreements on the record. But the very vagueness of some North Vietnamese replies—and the inspired leaks in Washington—have suggested that they do exist nonetheless.

The major problem likely to be covered in this fashion is the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the 145,000 North Vietnamese troops that Washington claims are present in the South.

Nixon administration officials also obtained from both the Russian and Polish governments assurances that they would take steps to avoid dumping exports on the U.S. market and would seek mutually acceptable solutions if other "market disruption" problems developed.

Another "common denominator" of U.S. trade agreements with the Eastern European countries seems to be pledges that each side will help to promote participation of U.S. companies in joint ventures in the Communist countries. But such arrangements, in practice, have to be worked out by U.S. corporations on a case-by-case basis.

## U.S. Aide, Thieu Confer in Saigon On Peace Terms

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Gen. Alexander M. Haig conferred with President Nguyen Van Thieu for nearly two hours today amid indications that South Vietnam still has major objections to the peace settlement worked out by Hanoi and Washington.

Tin Song, the semi-official newspaper that often reflects the views of the presidential palace, said tonight that Gen. Haig had been told that any peace agreement that did not provide for the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam "would be considered as of no validity."

Gen. Haig, deputy to Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security affairs adviser, arrived in Saigon from Washington this morning, reportedly to get Mr. Thieu's agreement to new joint U.S.-South Vietnamese terms for a peace settlement. The nine-point settlement worked out by the United States and North Vietnam does not call for North Vietnamese withdrawal and had previously been denounced by Mr. Thieu as "surrender."

But despite Tin Song's tough language, which was echoed by a broadcast on the official Saigon radio, American officials were reliably reported to be "optimistic" that Gen. Haig would soon overcome Mr. Thieu's objections. Some American officials were said to feel that Mr. Thieu's demands were more bluster than substance.

In Washington, well-placed administration officials said today that Gen. Haig went to Saigon with a personal letter to Mr. Thieu urging him to accept a cease-fire as soon as possible.

Gen. Haig is due back in Washington this weekend. Officials say that if his mission is successful, Mr. Kissinger could be in a position to hold a final series of negotiations on a cease-fire package in Paris late next week.

"The iceberg is melting on its way," one well-placed U.S. official remarked about the peace negotiations, "and all this talk here in Saigon is not going to stop anything."

The U.S. Embassy was also reported to be less tense than when Mr. Kissinger spent five days here some two weeks ago talking with Mr. Thieu.

Both American and South Vietnamese officials are reported to feel that Gen. Haig's mission is more an effort to inform Mr. Thieu of the new American peace terms than an attempt at complex negotiations, such as when Mr. Kissinger was here.

Gen. Haig is expected to leave Saigon either tomorrow night or Sunday, and there are no plans, informed U.S. sources say, for him to prolong his stay.

Thieu's Demands

In reporting today's session at the presidential palace, which was also attended by Mr. Thieu's chief aide, Hoang Duc Nha, as well as American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Tin Song stressed that South Vietnam would not abide by a cease-fire unless Mr. Thieu signed it.

"No one can represent South Vietnam in signing any future peace agreements," the newspaper said Mr. Thieu had told Gen. Haig.

In what some observers here took to be a possible reference to the new terms that Gen. Haig had brought with him, Tin Song added that "any token of symbolic withdrawal, such as of 14,000 North Vietnamese" in the northern part of South Vietnam, would be unacceptable.

The Saigon radio also referred to this possible token withdrawal of some North Vietnamese. "If the North Vietnamese Communists agree to make only a show of troop withdrawal, such as in this case," the radio broadcast said, "no cease-fire agreement whatsoever will be signed or approved and respected by the South Vietnamese."

Observers suggested that without an American-North Vietnamese understanding, Hanoi would seek to force South Vietnam to carry out a mass demobilization as the price for pulling its own troops out of South Vietnam.

For doctrinal reasons, North Vietnam has never officially acknowledged the presence of its troops in the South.

Hanoi has insisted that the problem of North Vietnamese troops there should be settled after the cease-fire by the Saigon and Viet Cong regimes.

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Integration has also contributed to peace in Europe. As André Fontaine, the editor of Le Monde has put it, there are no longer any disputed frontiers on the continent. No one covets anyone else's territory.

The American proposals for global free trade were made through Washington's ambassador to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is now holding its annual meeting.

The ambassador, William Pearce, called for the conversion of all forms of farm protection into the equivalent tariff rates and for progressive elimination over 10 years of tariffs on a product-by-product basis and of all export subsidies.

The Common Market's not formally replied, but community sources in Brussels commented that the American proposals would mean a progressive loss of identity unless noncommercial integration was able to proceed successfully.

To retain their identity the members of the European Economic Community are likely to resist the proposals.

The recent comment of President Nixon's special adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, that 1973 will be the year of Europe has been frequently quoted here, especially since the United States elections last Tuesday. It is taken to mean that after peace in Vietnam attention must, once again, be paid to relations with this continent.

Those in the Common Market's commercial-policy area quote it with some trepidation, for their fear of major clashes is real. It is expected that President Nixon will make an official visit soon in the new year.

In an article in Fortune magazine, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

## Brandt's Challenge to Barzel

### manys Treaty Emerges Central Issue of Election

Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's historic "liberal" treaty acknowledging the existence of two fully German states became the central issue in West German parliamentary elections today as the political parties geared for the final week of campaigning. More than 40 million West Germans will be casting their ballots Sunday, Nov. 19, in what is called a "for peace."

Barzel, the conservative opposition Christian leader, who is making his first bid for political leadership of the country, has remained silent on the pact made public last week for recognition as a state, the Communist and Democratic Republic.

West Berliners find it to vote in national elections, on Page 2.

to loosen the tightly tied with the West and user human contacts, to Germans, who have ed for 23 years.

ndt, the 58-year-old ce Prize winner, who hort the life of his t to fulfill East policy with the Comst, today challenged ion to break his silence hat it really thinks of

his campaign rallies, infort, North Ger-Brandt taunted Mr. trying to evade pass-nt on the treaty with y because he realized at achievement by the

e opposition leader had government to publish so the voters could themselves. But at the Mr. Barzel said it be made a subject of troversy.

stian Democrats have centralized their main the Brandt govern-ment's financial pol-icy, that the coun-try to socialism's eff-liberal coalition.

ndt, under the slogan ellor you can trust," w accord, coming on ter conciliatory treat-



Rainer Barzel, speaking in Ludenscheid Friday.

ties with Russia and Poland, will open doors to West Germany in both East and West and increase its political influence in the world generally.

"If Dr. Brandt demands that the people must reach a decision on the treaty, then his own party must come to a decision also," Mr. Brandt told the rally.

"If the coalition parties get a majority on Nov. 19, then we shall sign the treaty and forward it to parliament for ratification. It is important for us all to know what the opposition proposes to do if they form the next government."

As the verbal sparring warmed up, President Gustav Heinemann appealed to the parties to fight the election fairly and not vilify their opponents.

The Free Democratic party, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Despite Israeli Reprisals

## Vows More Support for Guerrilla Raids

Nov. 10 (AP).—Un-Israel's latest air re-a declared today that only continue, but to support it gives guerrilla operating against Israel.

government spokes-ness, quoted by the t News Agency, said o the guerrillas will ardies of Israeli re-

rmath of the heaviest ven Syria and Israel 70 Middle East cease-y. Syrian jet fighters nly in the air today, e observed patrolling umacus and the Is-d Golan Heights.

self violation radio reported that ts violated Syrian's a the Golan Heights 3:30 local time. Both

planes were forced to retreat by Syrian anti-aircraft fire, the radio added. The region was reported to be calm except for the Israeli incursions.

Following a series of dogfights over the same area yesterday, Syria claimed downing four Israeli planes while admitting losing two of its own. Israel denied the Syrian claim, saying all of its planes returned safely to base.

The dogfights were in turn followed by an intensive exchange of artillery fire.

Reports from Syria said fires started in Israeli settlements on the Golan Heights by Syrian artillery shelling could still be seen burning after midnight.

Israel admitted officially that two settlements were severely damaged and that one Israeli soldier was killed and two civilians wounded.

An Israeli spokesman said yes-

terday that air strikes would continue as long as Syria allowed guerrillas to mount raids against Israel from Syrian territory.

Dayan Promises Aid

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan promised military and financial support to two settlements on the occupied Golan Heights today in assessing damage from yesterday's fighting.

Accompanied by the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, Gen. Dayan toured the two settlements worst hit in the artillery duel—Ein Zivan and Ramat Meshginim.

The shelling shattered a cow barn and two sheds at Ein Zivan. At Ramat Meshginim, direct artillery hits destroyed a brand new turkey shed and four houses. Two civilians were injured and three cows, a dog and 50 turkeys were killed.

## Europeans Fear U.S. Seeks to Break Up EEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Europeans have often suspected that because of conflicting economic and commercial interests the United States would try to break up the Common Market once it became too strong.

Some Europeans now see their fears justified. The Nixon administration, at international trade talks in Geneva Tuesday, declared its long-term policy objective of eliminating tariffs by the industrial countries.

This would mean, in essence, the dissolution of the major privileges of membership in the Common Market, namely internal free trade behind a common tariff wall. Without the privileges there is not much economic point in belonging to the club.

The customs union is the main achievement of the European Economic Community. In the 1950s, before the Common Market

## News Analysis

existed, the same countries tried and failed to forge a defense union. Now the bloc has just embarked on the long, bumpy—even hazardous—road toward monetary union, and it is too early to judge what will happen.

Commercial Conflict

The free internal movement of goods and services between member countries has made the community into a prosperous group, which has been enlarging its membership and sphere of influence while also coming into increasing commercial conflict with the United States.

Yet American interests, especially multinational enterprises, have gained enormous advantages from European integration, and European earnings are important for many of them.

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to peace in Europe. As André Fontaine, the editor of Le Monde has put it, there are no longer any disputed frontiers on the continent. No one covets anyone else's territory.

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**GESTURE**—Seamen raise fists in solidarity before aircraft carrier Constellation in Diego. Many refused to board the vessel, as ordered by their captain.

### er Assigned to U.S. Shore

## Black Sailors of Carrier Protest, Allege Racism

By Everett R. Holmes

30, Nov. 10 (NYT).—A sit-down at dock-crews of the aircraft carrier Constellation, in the wake of racial troubles aboard the ship, led to the late yesterday when protesters were re-shore stations. No made against them. al of 123 of the men, from the rolls of the 100-man crew was r hours of negotia- Capt. J. D. Ward, telling Navy legal affairs officers and presenting the dis-

The three issues that Capt. Ward said appeared to have some justification involved the demand that a higher authority review administrative discharges given to blacks for "underachievement," a complaint of unusual treatment in nonjudicial punishments at captain's mast, and amnesty for those involved in protest meetings aboard the ship.

The dissidents also said that blacks were punished more severely than whites for the same infractions. "In jobs, blacks are consistently given the menial and unskilled jobs which do not present the opportunity to advance either in rating or education," one said.

by the spreading of rumors, Secretary of the Navy, and Adm. Mervyn, chief of naval told their senior offi- in Washington that unity orders must be "down to the very of command," AP by summoned 80 to admirals and Ma- to a closed-door he Pentagon to em- concern about what the failure of com- ships and bases to rograms dating back

Mr. Squadrons other men who took sit-down are attached ons on the Constel- re not part of the

s aboard the 81,000- ton, which has long rite target of anti-ler demonstrators, day night while the t sea on training d followed rioting d aboard two other sed ships on duty um war zone. They for Kitty Hawk and Hassayampa.

en were put ashore nd Naval Air Sta- in what the Navy norary beach de- without any refer- time to racial. the Constellation scheduled return to rom training ma- had invited any of who wanted to re- to come aboard at t be glad to have sponded.

earlier had made effort to quell the acknowledged the protesters three plicants, said they top priority and en back aboard by day. Instead, the ged a sit-down t- tion's pier, their the black power sisted that all their recognized.

pleton, spokesman

## Diomedans' Landslide Goes To McGovern

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 10 (AP).—President Nixon's landslide victory in Tuesday's general election did not apply to Little Diomed Island voters.

In Little Diomed, in the Bering Strait, just two miles off Soviet-owned Big Diomed Island, the voters went heavily for Sen. George McGovern, giving him 21 votes, with Mr. Nixon receiving five.

Some years the results of elections are not known until January when the water around the island freezes hard enough for airplanes to land and pick up the ballots delivered earlier by parachute.

Wednesday, however, there were no sun spots or ice fog to bar communications and the radio signal was picked up easily, allowing islanders to make their vote known.

### 'I Will Not Quit'

## Jean Westwood, Democratic Chairman, will Resist Ouster

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The woman whom Sen. George McGovern installed as Democratic national chairman said yesterday that she would resist mounting efforts to oust her in the wake of the party's crushing defeat in the presidential election.

"Jean Westwood is alive and well and intends to remain on the job," she declared at a crowded news conference.

Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr., D., Texas, called for the replacement of Mrs. Westwood on Wednesday and Joseph Graglia, the party chairman in New York State and a possible successor to Mrs. Westwood, joined him yesterday. A group including Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Alexander R. Barkan, organized labor's top political operative, have been working covertly toward that goal for several weeks.

The conservative and moderate Democrats who want a change believe Mrs. Westwood will be unable to raise money, unable to unify the party and unable to build for the future.

But Mrs. Westwood, a former national committeewoman from Utah, said she was "accepting" the major elements of the Democratic party and argued that she had been a practitioner of "good coalition politics" for several years.

"I refuse to be a scapegoat," she said later.

Mrs. Westwood said she hoped that her opponents would not insist upon a fight with the constant "bloodletting."

But if it came to that, she said, "I'm a hard vote counter, and if I have to win in that way, I will. I will not quit."

Her defiant stand appeared to guarantee a battle at the committee's meeting on Dec. 9.

Meanwhile, a struggle for the No. 2 position in the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives got under way.

Rep. Sam Gibbons of Florida, a Southern moderate, announced that he would run for the post of House majority leader against the current Democratic whip, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, who is in the formal line of succession.

The present majority leader, Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, has been missing since Oct. 16, when his plane vanished in Alaska. He was re-elected on Tuesday, and no move to choose a successor is expected until the search has ended.

Mr. Gibbons apparently hopes to win support both among congressional reformers, whom he has supported in the past, and among Southerners. He said today that he considered himself "a bridge-builder."

The fight for Mr. Boggs' job is likely to be far less divisive than the struggle at the national committee, with its reform-vs.-old-guard overtones.

Mrs. Westwood said that she had the support of Sen. McGovern and implied that she also had the backing of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who could have a decisive voice.

But he said in an interview last week that he had not decided what to do, and he and his family have been loath in the past to involve themselves deeply in intraparty fights.

Asked why she felt she could do a better job than someone else in unifying the party, she replied that she was qualified to do the job, that she had been chosen by the committee and that it was not part of the party's tradition to change chairman after a loss.

Any effort to oust Mrs. Westwood would take the form of a motion to declare her position vacant at the Dec. 9 meeting.

The meeting was called to add



Jean Westwood

## U.S. Is Lone Dissenter as UN Endorses Satellite TV Curbs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI).—The General Assembly yesterday approved a Soviet-proposed resolution to establish international guidelines on television broadcasts via satellite directly into residences in foreign countries. The United States was the lone dissenter.

It was the first time the United States had voted alone in the 27 years of UN history. There were seven abstentions—by the Central African Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Israel, Lesotho, Nicaragua and Tunisia.

Although Washington often has been on the losing side in assembly votes, the U.S. delegation always before was able to rally some support. But yesterday it was the only nation to raise a negative voice in the vote.

The Soviet Union, with activities of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe in mind, according to UN observers, argued that unrestricted television transmissions from space would constitute an invasion of sovereignty which could bring into a country subversive material, incentive to crime, revolution and possibly pornography.

The United States took the position that home television reception from space was many years in the future and measures to regulate it were unnecessary now.

### 3 Lost in Ship Collision

MESSINA, Sicily, Nov. 10 (AP).—An Italian cargo ship and Romanian tanker collided in foggy Messina Strait early today. The tanker sank, and three Romanian sailors were missing. Another 11 were hospitalized with injuries.

## Interior Dept. Puts Damage By Indians at \$1.98 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The seizure and occupation by protesting Indians of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building will cost the government \$1.98 million to repair the damage, the Interior Department estimated today.

Meanwhile, officials said an agreement recommending against prosecution of protesting Indians for the seizure and occupation of a federal building does not grant amnesty for damage and theft while the building was held.

Sen. Alan Bible, D., Nev., called on Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton for a full investigation of the "wanton and reckless devastation and ransacking."

A ranking member of the Interior Committee and chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, Sen. Bible told Mr. Morton in a telegram that "such lawlessness cannot be condoned."

"Outrage"

"It is an outrage against the nation and the Indian people themselves and can only damage the cause of all who have worked so diligently in behalf of the Indians over the years," Sen. Bible said.

He said he was amazed by reports that the Indians involved had been assured amnesty by administration officials. Sen. Bible said he was also disturbed about reports that \$86,000 was provided with the help of the White House for distribution to the Indians who seized the BIA building.

The last of the Indians, who were protesting government treatment of their people, left the building Wednesday night shortly after the deadline set by a federal-court order.

A Justice Department spokes-

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## Pentagon Papers Prison Term Approved by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI).

The Supreme Court today refused to delay the 18-month contempt sentence imposed on a Harvard faculty member for refusing to answer questions of a federal grand jury investigating the publication of the Pentagon papers.

Without comment, the court turned down an appeal by Samuel I. Popkin, an assistant professor of government and an expert on Vietnamese village life, for a stay of the sentence during an appeal of the contempt judgment.

Last spring, Mr. Popkin refused to answer for the federal jury seven questions concerning the leaking of the Pentagon papers by a friend, Daniel Ellsberg. He was sentenced to prison for 18 months or until he agreed to testify.

He took the case to a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. It ruled in May that while Mr. Popkin did not have to answer some of the questions, he did have to tell the grand jury whether he had discussed the Pentagon papers with Mr. Ellsberg. It also said he could be required to identify persons he had interviewed who gave him "knowledge" of the participants in the Vietnam study.

**Tenuous Relationship**

In his appeal to the Supreme Court, Mr. Popkin argued that the questions "implicate confidential source relationships and bear only the most tenuous relationship to the subject of the investigation."

The high court, in a brief order, with only Justice William O. Douglas dissenting, refused to grant a stay of the 30-year-old educator's sentence.

Yesterday the court began deliberations on another case relating to government secrecy.

Ramsey Clark, representing 33 members of Congress, told the panel that unless the courts enforce the federal Freedom of Information Act, "the Ellsberg way is the only way" the public can overcome excessive government secrecy.

Mr. Ellsberg has been indicted

in Los Angeles under federal espionage laws for taking a copy of the top secret study of the origins of the war in Vietnam from the Rand Corp. where he worked.

Former attorney general Clark suggested that excessive secrecy might prompt future Daniel Ellsbergs to leak government secrets to the public.

But Mr. Clark's opponent, Assistant Attorney General Roger C. Cramton, argued that courts must keep hands off classified material when the government asserts the need for absolute secrecy on national defense information.

Justice William H. Rehnquist did not sit during the argument. He was an assistant attorney general a year ago when his staff did legal work on the congressmen's demands for classified documents about the 1971 nuclear test at Amchitka Island, Alaska.

**Examination by Jurist**

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that a district judge should inspect classified government papers in his chambers to see whether some information could be released to the congressmen, or whether the nonresponsive material was "inextricably intertwined" with critical defense data.

Mr. Cramton said no court had ever issued such a ruling before, and that this one should be reversed. Mr. Clark said the ruling was a modest one and should be affirmed.

Mr. Cramton said a recent executive order tells government officials to weed out nonresponsive material for disclosure. But he contended that court inspection of the same material is not authorized by the 1967 Freedom of Information Act.

Justices Thurgood Marshall and Potter Stewart asked whether that meant judges are forbidden to go beyond the government's mere assertion that all the Amchitka test data was sensitive. Mr. Cramton replied that he did "not see how anyone could doubt" that classified nuclear secrets are critical to national security.

## N.Y. Judge Bars Acupuncture Unit

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP).—A judge issued an order today temporarily barring the Acupuncture Center of New York from practicing the Chinese needle therapy.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas Chalmers issued the order against three licensed physicians, an administrator and 10 Chinese who administered the therapy. They were directed to show cause next Friday why the order should not be continued.

State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said the three doctors have no training in acupuncture and are "unskilled in the procedure and professionally incompetent to practice that field of medicine."

To a woman a ring is a small piece of jewelry. And a great symbol.

A ring makes marriage and an engagement or wedding ring a bond for the birth of a child. A ring is always an exchange of promise, too, and at the very least a sign of affection.

But if that's simply what you want to know, you're missing a great deal. A ring is a symbol of love, a symbol of commitment, a symbol of a promise made and kept.

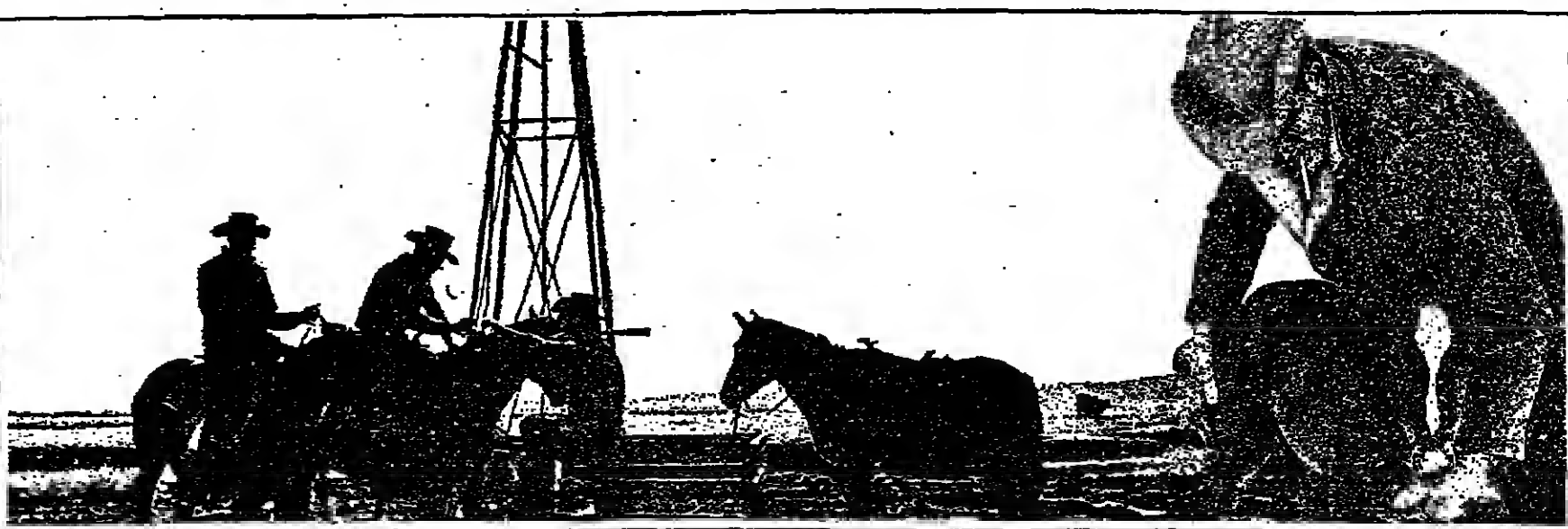
Because a ring should be a symbol of love, it should be a ring that is as beautiful as the love it represents. A ring that is as enduring as the love it represents.

So Gubelin has a great variety of rings and the people who know about them. There are thin children's rings, rings for confirmation, rings for graduation, rings for marriage, rings for love, rings for commitment, rings for a promise made and kept.

And a ring is a symbol of love, a symbol of commitment, a symbol of a promise made and kept.

GUBELIN

come to  
the flavor of  
Marlboro





## Guns for Heroin Deal

## Top U.S. Customs Aide Was Guest of a Smuggling Suspect

By Martin Tolchin

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Myles J. Ambrose, while U.S. Commissioner of Customs, was the house guest last winter of a millionaire Texas rancher-banker who was then under investigation by customs officials for smuggling.

Six months later, the rancher, Richmond C. Harper, 48, was arrested with eight other men on charges of conspiring to smuggle 10,000 weapons into Mexico in exchange for 25 kilograms of heroin. The rancher was released on \$25,000 bail and the case is now being heard by a grand jury in New Orleans.

Mr. Ambrose spent two nights last December on Mr. Harper's ranch, on the Mexican side of the border near Eagle Pass, Texas, one year after customs officials had begun to investigate Mr. Harper and two months after they had intercepted a shipment of Hong Kong merchandise sent by Mr. Harper into Mexico.

This information came to light as a result of an investigation by The New York Times.

Customs officials say that they had strongly advised Mr. Ambrose not to visit the ranch. Officials of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service corroborated the fact that this advice had been given.

One month after the visit, Mr. Ambrose was appointed by President Nixon to lead a massive anti-narcotics drive focused on "a concentrated assault on the street-level heroin pusher." He was appointed a special assistant attorney general and director of the newly created Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement.

Mr. Ambrose denied in an interview that he had been advised not to visit the ranch or that he had knowledge of his agency's investigation of Mr. Harper, or the intercepted shipment.

Despite repeated efforts over the period of a week, Mr. Harper could not be reached for comment.



Myles J. Ambrose

His secretary, in his office at Eagle Pass's Eagle Hotel, of which he is an owner, said repeatedly that she would give

Mr. Harper the message that he had been called.

"Richard Harper had a very distinguished reputation over the years," Mr. Ambrose said. "I don't think there's any question that he has a million friends in the federal service."

The purpose of his visit, he said, was to attend a Christmas fiesta Mr. Harper sponsored every year to distribute gifts to his ranch hands.

Six months after the visit, last July 1, Mr. Harper and eight other men were arrested by customs officials on charges of conspiring to smuggle rifles, machine guns, ammunitions and explosives into Mexico in exchange for 25 kilos of heroin.

## Letters of Credit

The heroin was adjudged defective by the sellers of the weapons, who then received letters of credit for \$125 million for the purchase. The weapons purchase was made by a Customs Bureau

undercover agent, Cesar Diosdado.

Those arrested with Mr. Harper included Marion Hagler, a retired Immigration and Naturalization Service inspector, who, like Mr. Harper, was released in \$25,000 bail, and Murray Kessler, a Brooklyn man who was released on a \$100,000 bond.

Kessler, who was a house guest at the Harper ranch last June, has a record of six convictions in federal and state courts on charges of interstate theft, transporting stolen property, bookmaking and conspiracy to possess heroin. Federal authorities describe him as an associate of the Carlo Gambino organized-crime family.

How did Mr. Ambrose, the federal government's highest drug abuse law enforcement official, come into the orbit of Mr. Harper, an associate of Kessler?

"We had a mutual friend," Mr. Ambrose said. He declined to give the name of the friend.

Mr. Ambrose said that he had not seen Mr. Harper either before or since the December visit. His only later contact with the man, he said, was a bread-and-butter "thank you" note.

Noting that his former host had been arrested on the serious charge, he said, "It proves one thing—it doesn't matter who you know."

He said that he had been informed of Mr. Harper's arrest by customs officials on the "taken assumption" that he and Mr. Harper were friends.

Catalyst, Middleman  
Mr. Harper was described as the catalyst and middleman in the weapons-for-heroin deal, in testimony given by Mr. Diosdado, the undercover agent, at a hearing in New Orleans. Mr. Diosdado was questioned by John Wall of the New Orleans strike force against organized crime and Michael Pollack, of the Brooklyn strike force, who had coordinated the raid in which Mr. Harper was arrested.

Mr. Diosdado described a five-week chase that began in Mexico City, continued to Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Texas, Newark, N.J., back to Mexico City and then on to Shreveport, La., and New Orleans.

The undercover agent testified that he had reported to Mexico City on May 26, at the request of Arthur Sedillo, a special agent from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs attached to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, to investigate a group of gun smugglers.

Mr. Diosdado said Mr. Sedillo had told him that "this group had approximately 10,000 assorted weapons and they were asking or they were trying to attempt to trade the weapons for 25 kilos of heroin."

He said that he had arranged with Mr. Hagler to meet Mr. Harper on May 30 at the Eagle Hotel.

Mr. Diosdado then placed his initial order: \$500, to 4,500 M-3 rifles, 250 to 350 Thompson sub-machine guns and 1,500 M-16 rifles, with 500 rounds of ammunition for each weapon.

"At that time, Mr. Harper asked me as to what was the final destination of the weapons. I was intending to purchase," Mr. Diosdado said.

"My Business"  
"I told him that was my business. It was nobody else's business but my own," he asserted.

Mr. Harper then put Mr. Diosdado in touch with Kessler, who invited him to visit a tool company in Newark, Mr. Diosdado said.

After touring the premises, they entered a door at the east end of the warehouse, which was partitioned off from the rest of the building. Mr. Diosdado testified that there was "numerous tooling machinery there, all green in color."

"He (Kessler) stated that those were the machines, the tooling equipment that they were using to manufacture their own weapons, make the spare parts for the same," Mr. Diosdado testified.

To cover the cost of the transaction, Mr. Pollack, of the Brooklyn strike force, deposited \$1 million in cash in \$100 bills in a safe-deposit box at a Chase Manhattan Bank branch in New York City.

Another \$1 million in cash was placed in a deposit box in San Antonio.

Two other customs agents, Fernando Maldonado and Paul Provencio, flew to Shreveport to verify delivery and loading of the explosives on a DC-4 as planned, before Mr. Diosdado was to pay off Kessler in New Orleans.

The agents seized the plane at Shreveport, where it was to have embarked for Minatitlán, Mexico, south of Vera Cruz, Mr. Diosdado testified.

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## Reports Cautious Approach

## ATO Ties Force-Cut Talks Results at Security Parley

US, Nov. 10 (REUTERS).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns today said that the nations of the Atlantic alliance were taking a cautious approach to the results of the upcoming negotiations on European security and force cuts than their Warsaw counterparts.

Luns was addressing a luncheon here 12 days before preparatory negotiations for a European conference on security and cooperation get under way in Helsinki. The conference on mutual and balanced reductions in Europe is scheduled to begin two months after the site has not been decided.

Luns said that the Russians have been pressing for rapid results on the two conferences. He said the Helsinki talks would be short and

to lead quickly to the full security conference next year, also probably in Helsinki. He said the Soviet Union also wanted the MBFR talks to be relatively short.

"This is not the NATO position," said Mr. Luns. He said that for NATO, "results in Helsinki will determine whether we go on."

Mr. Luns said that France was "partially right" in its opposition to MBFR, and said that even the United States "was not the keenest government" supporting MBFR. He said that a lack of success in the MBFR talks could have a "disastrous effect on public opinion."

Mr. Luns never known for his enthusiasm for the MBFR talks but convinced that they represent a better approach than a unilateral U.S. troop withdrawal, said that the talks would be limited, on the Western side, to "those governments having forces in West Germany." But he said the NATO "black" countries would be present and "allowed to give their views."

Commenting on President Nixon's re-election, Mr. Luns said that Europeans were "extremely relieved" over the outcome of the U.S. voting. He said a principal reason for this was Mr. Nixon's commitment not to withdraw U.S. forces from Europe "except in an MBFR context."

## Foresees Nixon Visit

On the reports from Washington that Mr. Nixon would visit Europe in February or March, Mr. Luns said, "I expect he will visit NATO."

Mr. Luns said that the West is going into the security conference in hopes of obtaining concrete results in the negotiations with the Communist bloc. He said this should include "confidence-building" measures such as advance warning for troop movements and also a declaration of intentions that would involve Soviet acceptance of "free movement of people, ideas and information throughout Europe."

The NATO secretary-general said such a mutual declaration would make it harder for the Soviet Union ever to use again such a concept as "limited sovereignty" to interfere in the affairs of its European neighbors.



NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns addressing the Anglo-American Press Club luncheon in Paris Friday.

## ath Penalty ces Delays California

by Robert Rawitch

ANGELES, Nov. 10 (AP).—California voters overwhelmingly approved by referendum a return to the death penalty, but it is unlikely that the chamber will be used for several years if ever. Opponents of Proposition 13, which would allow a 2-to-1 margin for the death penalty, have agreed that there will be no executions until a life-term inmate is convicted of killing in prison, and that the state could stay at least a year—and maybe longer, the case, Mr. Rawitch said.

U.S. Supreme Court in 1972 found the death penalty to be unconstitutional under the U.S. Constitution in cases where judges or juries have the discretion to sentence a person to life imprisonment or death.

A decision followed by four of the California Supreme Court's 6-to-1 decision banning the death penalty as "cruel or unusual." This prompted the state court to reverse the state court's decision by amending the California Constitution.

ever, because each of the state's Supreme Court justices has separate opinions on the matter, the decision is difficult to interpret. The fact that the state's legal experts believe the decision seems to leave the door open for laws which make the death penalty mandatory in certain cases.

American Civil Liberties Union disagrees and plans to appeal the death penalty as unconstitutional under all circumstances.

ation 17 calls for a man-death penalty in various cases including the killing of a guard by an inmate serving a life sentence. Los Angeles Times

## oner Shoots 2 South Italy rpe Attempt

310 CALABRIA, Italy. (AP).—An inmate trying to escape from a prison in Calabria today wounded 11 in a shootout with police after holding several hostages for more than a day.

prisoner, Giuseppe Albino, was in critical condition after being shot by police guards.

escape attempt began at morning when Albanese a gun on three prison guards and forced them into a room.

He demanded for an exchange for three prison guards. His demand for an exchange for three prison guards was turned down.

hours later, Albanese, forced to surrender, released two officials. After a while, he went outside the office, and they rushed into it.

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Missing in Arctic

## Woman Visitor Is 'Bad Luck,' Colo. Tunnel Project Struck

By Anthony Ripley

SILVER PLUME, Colo., Nov. 10 (NYT).—The shouts rang down from the men strapped high up in the tangle of reinforcing bars on the walls of the monstrous tunnel that cuts through the Continental Divide 10 miles west of here.

"Get those women out of here! Get those women out of here!" Janet P. Bonema paid no attention. She just slogged through the mud and said she thought the protests were childish.

Her walk through the 17-mile highway tunnel project, surrounded by reporters including a woman from the Denver Post, marked the end yesterday of a two-year struggle by Miss Bonema against an old myth that women bring bad luck at a tunnel project.

Yesterday, 70 to 100 workmen

walked off the job because of her presence underground and at least one quit outright.

The Colorado Highway Department and the contractors on the \$90-million project had upheld the no-woman rule until Tuesday. When voters agreed to amend the Colorado Constitution to guarantee equal rights for women, the state agency gave up and let her in.

In December, 1970, the Highway Department offered Miss Bonema a job as an engineering aide at the Straight Creek Tunnel project, mistaking her for a man. The letter came addressed to "Mr. Janet P. Bonema." When she called the Highway Department about the job, they backedtracked. No women allowed, they told her.

She fought the matter through state and federal civil-rights agencies and even went to federal court last month. The best they could offer her was an office job at the tunnel entrance but she was never to go inside.

"When the Colorado Civil Rights Commission told them, 'You've got to hire her,' they invented a brand new job for me—confinement to the office," the 33-year-old college graduate said, walking through the dimly lit tunnel amid the roaring machinery.

She said she was not a feminist until this happened.

"What's the Matter?"

Told that men walked off the job yesterday, she said, "They're making \$3 to \$10 an hour. What's the matter with them?"

Many of the men, sitting later in the "dry house," which is a locker-room building, said they thought the whole thing was foolish. However, they said, their foreman had told them to leave.

The tunnel, renamed the Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel by the Colorado Legislature, is the first of two scheduled to carry traffic on Interstate 70 at the 11,000-foot level beneath the Continental Divide at Loveland Pass.

It has had its share of bad luck already, costing double its original estimates and running two years late.

Ruben C. Hopper, district engineer in charge of the project for the state, was philosophical about the walkout yesterday, though he admitted the work interruption may have cost the state about \$10,000.

"We're getting on towards the end of the job," he said, indicating that the men were less interested in working. "Some of them will walk out if the foreman doesn't say good morning to them."

Pica, a retired miner, was ordered to move from his apartment in this village of 250 inhabitants, 15 miles north of Montezuma, because he was behind in his rent. Pica waited outside the office of Mayor Julian Gautier, who had approved the eviction, yesterday. Pica fired twice when Mr. Gautier appeared, seriously wounding the mayor. Then Pica blew himself up with dynamite in a nearby ditch.

Today the proprietor of the building who had evicted Pica went to take possession of the flat under court order, along with two policemen, a locksmith and a friend.

As the locksmith tinkered with the door, the apartment exploded. Pica, an expert on dynamiting mines, had booby-trapped the flat with three bottles of butane gas.

Village firemen and police who rushed to the scene found the five dead: policemen Jean-François Paratte, 27, and Jean Vermandt, 32; the proprietor, Mrs. Adrienne Marbone, 78; her friend, Jean Bourillon, 76, and locksmith Albert Monnier, 52. A tenant of the building, Roger Spagnoux, 55, was admitted to a hospital in serious condition.

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## 5,000 MDs In U.K. May Be Dismissed

They Dispute \$5 Fee Of Medical Registry

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—About one in 12 of Britain's doctors face professional dismissal for refusing to pay a new \$5 registration fee.

If the dispute runs its full course, more than 5,000 doctors could be struck off the Medical Register.

The argument stems from a feud between many of the country's younger doctors and the General Medical Council, which is the ruling body of British medicine.

For some years now a large section of doctors have been complaining that the council is too hidebound, out of touch with ordinary doctors, and too lavish with its own administrative expenses.

When the council recently introduced an annual registration fee for all doctors, a revolt broke out. It was led by the Medical Practitioners Union, the smaller and most militant of the two main groups representing doctors in Britain. The MPU urged its 5,000 members to refuse the new fees.

The council promptly ruled that any doctor persisting in refusal would be struck off the Register. This would bar him from state practice or prescribing medicines for private patients.

The deadline for several hundred of the rebel doctors is Dec. 15. The cases of the others are due to come up at regular intervals through the next 18 months depending on when their payments originally fell due.

China's Chiao to Visit London Next Week

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua will visit Britain next week for talks with British leaders, officials said today. It will be the first visit by a prominent Chinese leader since the thaw in diplomatic relations.

Mr. Chiao will stop in London Nov. 14-17 en route home from the UN General Assembly meeting.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, visited Peking earlier this month for talks with Chinese leaders.

Rhodesian Anniversary

SALISBURY, Nov. 10 (AP).—Rhodesia tomorrow will celebrate the seventh anniversary of Premier Ian Smith's decision to cut off the country's constitutional ties with Britain.

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## Sees No Difficulty Replacing Them

## Amin Says He won't Miss British Teachers

KAMPALA, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin said Uganda will have no difficulty in filling the gap left by 460 British teachers who reportedly are thinking of leaving. Radio Uganda reported today.

He told the UN permanent representative here, Winston Prattley, "Uganda is now all right as far as education is concerned, and if the 460 British teachers want to resign they can do so." There are enough Ugandans to fill the teaching posts, Gen. Amin said.

Two days ago Education Minister Edward Rugumayo was reported to have said that 700 Asian teachers had already left, 460 British teachers working in secondary schools "might leave" and

60 university lecturers were "threatening to resign."

He said that "some friendly countries" were willing to send university lecturers here, and added that he would welcome the idea of black teachers from southern Africa coming to Uganda, provided they were "real blacks with nothing to do with Smith and Vorster."

Gen. Amin is prime minister of the white-minority regime in Rhodesia, and John Vorster is prime minister of the Union of South Africa.

According to the radio, Mr. Prattley told Gen. Amin that the United Nations Development Program would be willing to provide university staff members.

Gen. Amin told Mr. Prattley that "all foreign experts who decided to run out of Uganda in fear of an invasion or war" should not bother to return.

A number left after the abortive invasion of Uganda from Tanzania seven weeks ago. Gen. Amin announced today that Uganda will reopen tomorrow—two days earlier than previously scheduled—its border with Tanzania. "There are no more problems," he said of the frontier.

American Is Barred

KAMPALA, Nov. 10 (AP).—President Amin has ordered the deportation of American businessman Henry Engel. Gen. Amin said Mr. Engel is an Israeli, and was operating as an intelligence agent for Israel.

Mr. Engel, 56, whose home is in Australia, was establishing a radio assembly plant here. Friends said he was an American citizen, and that he was neither an Israeli nor Jewish. Mr. Engel, who is now in Nairobi, is understood to be contemplating an appeal of the expulsion order. He was the only American businessman operating in Uganda.

About 100 Ugandans of Asian origin expelled by President Amin arrived by plane in Barcelona from Kampala today to live temporarily in Spain until accommodations for them are found in other countries, the Associated Press reported.

They were taken by bus to Calilella, a seaside resort about 45 miles north of Barcelona. They will live there under the supervision of Spanish Caritas, a charity organization. Government and Caritas officials welcomed them at the Barcelona airport, AP said.

Showdown Looms As Large Union Defies U.K. Court

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Leaders of Britain's second biggest union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, decided at a meeting today not to pay voluntarily a \$5,000 fine imposed by the industrial Relations Court, a government-appointed tribunal.

The decision heightened fears of a damaging government-union clash.

The union has until Nov. 21 to pay the fine, imposed for contempt after it refused to have its representatives appear before the court. Continued failure to pay could lead to confiscation of union assets.

The court imposed the fine on the union after James Goad, a 53-year-old factory worker, claimed he had been improperly excluded from union meetings because of his refusal to take part in an unofficial strike.

The Industrial Relations Court was set up under Conservative government legislation which has angered the union movement. The falling last summer of five dockers for contempt of the court at one point aroused fears of a general strike.

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## Mr. Nixon's Great Victory

We congratulate Mr. Nixon on his political masterpiece—a singular personal triumph—which gives him more than a little license to claim unqualified vindication both for past defeats and for present performance from an extraordinarily broad spectrum, regionally and in terms of party, age, and race. His new American majority, never mind how durable or tightly glued together it may turn out to be, did this job he asked of it and did it handsomely. That said, it should come as no secret that we would have welcomed somewhat less vindication of Mr. Nixon, or at best vindication of a less sweeping nature. Putting it another way, we would have been heartened by a little more restraint and selectivity, in these messages that poured in from the votes for President Tuesday night. We would not argue that it is not Mr. Nixon's right to make of such a "mandate" what he will. But the scope of his support and its lack of focus, when taken together with the second-level returns in the contests for Congress and for governorships, and with the President's own campaign strategy, do not tell us nearly enough in any conclusive way about what it is this President now has this broad new "mandate" to do or not to do—about just what is being deplored and what was being approved.

Was it, in the case of Vietnam, the President's promise of "peace" almost any minute now—or his tough emphasis on "no surrender"? Was it the sensible welfare reform program he had proposed to Congress, or the fact that he abandoned it in favor of a crude attack on welfare "chiselers"? Was it his relentless concentration on "anti-busing"—or his regular protestations of his dedication to racial non-discrimination and equal rights and job opportunities for blacks? Did most voters know of these excesses and improprieties and even alleged

illegalities in his campaign—or did they know, but not believe it, or simply not care? Without knowing what message was really getting through, it is hard to know at this point exactly what messages were being sent back.

The answers, we suspect, will only be apparent over time. So we will forgo instant analyses, except as to one or two conclusions that seem to us to be inescapable. It would, for example, be a mistake to do the easy, political thing, as it were, and explain it all away in terms of the lameness of this challenge that was raised. This entered into Tuesday's landslides, no doubt; but it is not enough to account for it as a vote against Sen. McGovern, or his particular policies; it is only fair to infer that, in a quite positive way, people in huge numbers, and all across the country, like things pretty much as they are.

For our part, we do not share the popular complacency, and still less a sense that this President's record entitled him to anything like so wholesale and seemingly indiscriminate a vote of confidence. We see in the totality of Tuesday's returns persuasive evidence of something less than a readiness on the part of this voters to give the President and his party the sort of seal of approval that enabled Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson, in comparable landslides, to sweep their party along with them.

And beyond that, we see in Mr. Nixon's "mandate" an opportunity for him to make a virtue of its ambiguity—to draw from it the support he needs to pursue his worthy quest for "a generation of peace" in the world, and to find in it reinforcement for a redirection of his energies and the nation's resources to the urgent problems that await him at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Europe and Inflation

Inflation is, once again, forcing forward the issues of European unity. The nine nations of the expanded Common Market have to decide whether to try to control it together or, instead, to save themselves separately. So far they have chosen, in principle, to stick together. Agreements in principle are not everything. But they are a good deal better than disagreements in principle. For a time, during the summer, it looked as though the nine governments might not even manage to hold the Paris meeting scheduled for mid-October. But the meeting was in fact held, and it went considerably beyond the merely ceremonial routine originally in prospect. Two weeks later the nine's finance ministers met in Luxembourg to do battle directly with the dragon, inflation.

There the nine set themselves the goal of holding prices inflation down to 4 percent in 1973, compared with the current rate of 6.2 percent. (In the United States, the administration's current target is a rate of 2 to 3 percent by the end of this year, and the actual rise over the past year has been 3.3 percent.) Having established this standard, the Europeans then set out a number of rules for achieving it. Some are very general, and there are large exceptions to others. But all of them affect intimately the domestic growth rates and employment levels of the member nations. They have taken this pledge at a moment when three of the present six members are very close to national elections. The Germans vote a week from Sunday. The Dutch, with the highest inflation rate in Europe at 7.5 percent, vote on Nov. 29. The French will vote early next year. These governments, under the pressure of the campaigns, seem to think that

European solutions will be helpful at the polls. That in itself is a good omen.

Controlling inflation is, in immediate terms, a matter of technical economic management. This present and future members of the Common Market, in Paris, pointed their enterprise once again toward much broader purposes. True, there are a number of unbridled disparities between the Paris declaration and present reality. At Paris the nine called for fixed currency exchange rates, with the British pound floating. They called for the development of world trade, at a time when most of them are urgently seeking to cut down the flood of highly competitive Japanese exports. They called for stronger institutions of the Common Market, although the Paris meeting itself was nearly scuttled in a parochial quarrel over the location of a political secretariat. No one can know whether the promises of this Paris declaration will be carried out. But it seems clear that the Europeans have achieved a certain momentum to override the quarrels and technical divisions. The striking thing about this declaration is that it chose to go far beyond the customary preoccupations of trade and finance. "Economic expansion is not an end in itself," the nine said. "Its first aim should be to enable disparities in living conditions to be reduced... It should result in an improvement in the quality of life as well as standards of living. As befits the genius of Europe, particular attention will be given to intangible values and to protecting the environment, so that progress may really be put at this service of mankind." For those engaged in the grubby and exasperating business of fitting together numbers and interests in nine different currencies, this touch of idealism might prove encouraging.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Two Germanys

What kind of agreement is it which has been reached between East and West Germany? Will the Berlin Wall fall? Will the minefields blocking free movement between Germans be eliminated so that people can get across the now-dreaded frontier, as inhabitants of states in the normal world can do?

The aims of today's concept of "normalization" are not that high. The slight liberalizations of movement which have been achieved serve as a reminder of how unspeakably

rigid and merciless East Germany has been up to now in its policy of incarcerating its "citizens." A few of its more grotesque practices will now be eased. Some possibilities of visits and exchanges opened up—under strict government control—but basically this people of East Germany remain encapsulated. This does not devalue the agreement, but it relativizes its importance. What has in fact taken place is a shift in the West's German policy, to the point where it has moved much closer to the long-standing demands of Soviet policy. Only time will tell if this is a viable arrangement.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

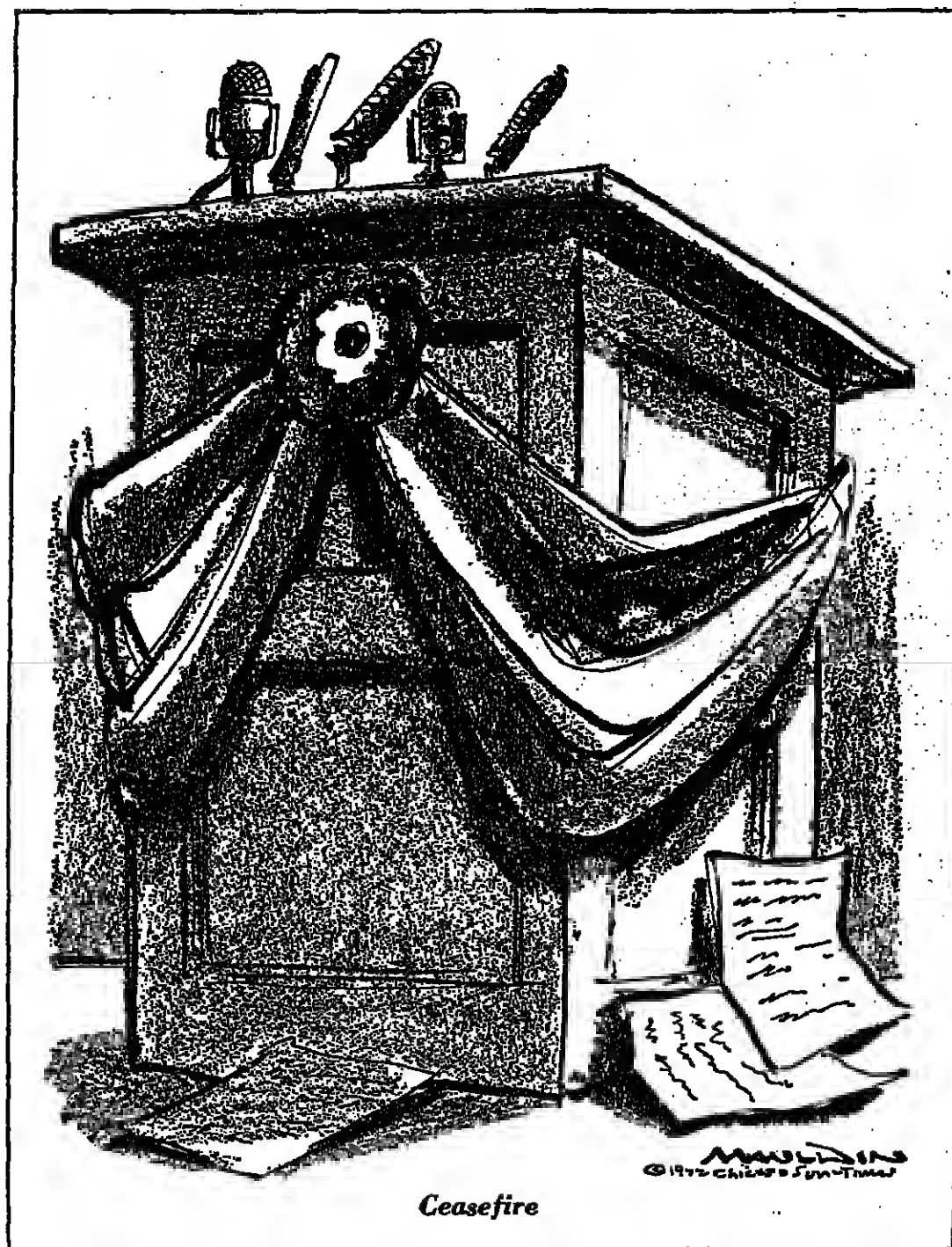
November 11, 1897

LONDON—At Felling, near Gateshead, at an inquest just held on the body of James Francis Duffy, aged sixteen years, the jury found that the deceased died from syncope due to nicotine poisoning caused by excessive smoking of cigarettes. Mr. Coroner Graham said there seemed to be quite an epidemic of such cases. "It was the attention of parents was called to the danger of their children smoking at an early age."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1922

PARIS—The commemoration today in various lands of the signing of the Armistice in 1918 ought to be a joyous event, though it is tinged with regrets. Imperfect as is the peace which sealed the German submission, millions of human beings esteem it as better than no peace, and the nations that were engaged in the Great War are still endeavoring to develop this peace in the practical way that alone can make it stable and permanent.



## How About a Little Laughter?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In reorganizing the cabinet and the White House staff for his second term, President Nixon is confronted with a number of critical questions and conflicting ambitions. He may even have to trade in a little efficiency for a little laughter.

For example, what role to assign Vice-President Agnew? Whether to bring John Connally back to Washington in some highly visible post? And what if anything to do with Elliot Richardson, who, like Agnew and Connally, is said to have presidential ambitions?

What Nixon does about these things will obviously have considerable bearing on his relations with the Congress, whose committee chairmen have resented the domination of the first term by White House staff officers who knew more about what was going on than most cabinet members but were not available for questioning on Capitol Hill. And his decisions now will obviously influence the political future of the men who would like to succeed him.

For example, after his own first term as Vice-President, Nixon hoped in 1971 to be relieved of some of his responsibilities as principal spokesman of the Republican party, a role he felt made him unnecessarily controversial.

### A New Role

Instead, he hoped then to be assigned more important if less visible duties as sort of a first executive assistant to the President, with specific authority for seeing that the President's decisions in the National Security Council were faithfully and efficiently carried out by the departments.

This proposal was not received with much enthusiasm by Sherman Adams, who was the chief of staff in the White House and it was never put into effect. But now it is Agnew who is trying to appear a little less partisan, a little less controversial, and therefore a little more presidential.

No doubt the Vice-President would welcome relief from the rubber chicken circuit and his doing nothing role in the Senate and it would be a chance for some quiet on-the-job training for the presidency. Only the President, of course, can decide whether to enhance his power and position, and what if anything he does about this will indicate what future Nixon sees for Agnew.

The Connally situation is a little more complicated. The Texas is not this sort you would hand your hat to by mistake. He is a big man in a world of pygmies, and he is unimpaired by modesty, but he played his role as Nixon's house Democrat in the campaign with such energy and venomous relish that it is hard to imagine the Democrats putting their light in the window for him in 1976.

### 'New Majority'

Nixon, however, is still enamored of the notion of building a "new majority" of enlightened pragmatists, and Connally would give the second term something of a bipartisan look and also help him with the Democrats in Congress, who rather like Connally's brassy informality.

One awkward detail is that Connally would like to be secretary of state, and the difficulty here is that the day he walks in the front door of the State Department, Henry Kissinger would

walk out the back door of the White House, and the President might not regard this as a very good bargain.

Connally could, of course, replace Mel Laird at the Pentagon, where he has already served as secretary of the Navy, or he might just sit it out in Texas for a while and later try to take over the wreckage of the Democratic party and fight it out with Teddy Kennedy for the Democratic nomination. This would be a bull-fight of spectacular proportions.

Elliot Richardson is a handsome Harvard type that is rather out of fashion at the moment, but he was a good under secretary of state, has managed to get some control over HEW, a formidable achievement, and if the President decides to revive the State Department, now slowly dying of neglect and malnutrition, Richardson could probably save it without losing the friendship of Henry.

Of course, it is not inconceivable that Kissinger might get his cease-fire in Vietnam and resign. After the last four years, he has nowhere to go but down. And he has always said that nobody could really do that job for more than a couple of years, though he started saying it four years ago.

Nevertheless, though the President started his campaign by asking, "Why break up a winning

team?" and went on to pick Agnew and clobber the Democrats, there is a lot to be said for giving the second term a new look, a new tone, and a new infusion of energy and ideas.

### Loyal Little Band

No administration in recent memory has worked harder under such external pressures, foreign and political, and in such a tense and constricted atmosphere, than Nixon and his little band of loyal associates. But they almost seem to have regarded the White House as a stockade under siege. The cost of all this on the men in the engine of the White House has undoubtedly been repaid by victory, but the cost to their personal lives and their families must be considerable.

Maybe the landslide has begun to soften all this. In four years we have not had a free or open discussion of these tense men in the White House, Kissinger excepted, about the problems of this republic. No suggestion of mistakes, no self-mockery, not even a giggle or a single good joke.

But now all the tense hard work has paid off, and the President feels vindicated and is calling for change. It is a hopeful sign. With a sense of history and a sense of humor, as Kissinger has demonstrated, much can still be done.

## 'A Profit Society'

By Heinrich Böll

DORTMUND, West Germany.—Much has been said in recent years in this country about violence in connection with problems of domestic security. A lot of violence has also become visible, and there has been a tacit agreement that violence means only the one kind, the visible: bombs, pistols, clubs, stones, water cannons and tear-gas grenades.

I want to speak about other forces and another violence, against which the Social-Liberal coalition has attained what it has attained, against the massive publishing violence of several press concerns burdened by a merciless cannonade, not shying from slander. If only the coalition had as great a percentage of the press behind it in fair criticism and democratic loyalty as it had election votes!

### Undefined Violence

On a recommendation of the Christian Democratic Union economic council, they tried to put pressure on the newspapers and magazines by the simple method of withdrawing ads from them. You can imagine what kind of violence lies behind this influence on certain publications. So you see there is not only violence on the streets—violence in bombs, pistols, clubs and stones—there is also violence and force deposited in the bank and traded on the stock market.

A further kind of violence against which you have to carry out your policy is the ingrained, almost inborn feeling of many citizens of this state for whom the Social Democrats were all right as the opposition but for whom it was a kind of coup d'état, or at least a considerable shamelessness, that you came to govern. You also had to govern

against an almost uncontrollable violence that I do not want to denounce as long as I cannot define it. Even if it were true that certain profits—and profit doesn't only mean money—could have played a role with this or that deputy, it shouldn't surprise anybody in a society whose daily prayer, whose educational essence concerns profits, gains, increased turnover, promotions and new records. Yes, some people can order their consciences to watch out for their profits.

These violences which I have just hinted at here are to me a problem of domestic security. A couple of years ago—a little too early, as it turned out—the post-war era was declared over. It was very likely forgotten that a phase of blind and brutal reconstruction could also have ended.

What we need now is a phase of corrections for humans, for landscapes, for the elements of water, air and earth—corrections, possibly, too, for that over-exercised instrument, conscience, which can also be synchronized for profit.

What kind of and how many kinds of violence are hidden in and behind a profit society? I leave it to the philosophers and philologists to find out and reveal one day what could have been Christian in this.

### Property Obligations

And how much that makes life worth while is delayed, deformed, falsified through all these forces that command our daily existence? What kind of devaluation of life takes place when you sow speed on the roads and harvest death—and violence against objects, when it improves production? You can imagine the conflicts remaining before us.

I know a very good slogan for the next CDU convention, a quote

## Uganda and Racism

By Hilary Ng'weno

NAIROBI, Kenya.—There are no simple moral answers to the question of the plight of Asians currently being evicted from Uganda. Certainly, President Idi Amin and his military government are exhibiting a racism toward Asians which makes nonsense of much of Africa's righteous stand against the racist white minority governments of southern Africa. There are grounds for genuine concern for the safety of any Asians left in Uganda.

Yet it is hypocritical of the world to try and look at this problem in isolation from its historical and international implications. The fate of British Asians in East Africa was put in jeopardy first not by anything any African government did but by the cumulative decisions of various British governments, starting with racially discriminatory colonial laws which placed the economies of East African nations into foreign, essentially Asian hands, and ending with the disgraceful passage by the British Labor government in 1968 of a law barring the entry of nonwhite British citizens into Britain.

Admittedly the British in their racism have not been as crude as President Amin and his soldiers. They have not rounded up the Asians in their midst, dispossessed them, abused them, stripped them of their dignity and threatened their very lives. But then it has not been necessary. It has all been done for them by the Ugandans.

### Rate of Entry

It is pointless for Britain to try and remind Uganda of her responsibilities to Ugandan residents, whether citizens or not, when Britain herself has in the last five years been busy trying to evade her own responsibilities toward British citizens. Altogether there are still more than 100,000 British citizens of Asian origin in East Africa. The British government, until the Uganda crisis, had insisted on taking them into Britain at the rate of three thousand entry vouchers a year. Even assuming that each voucher represented five entries, this would mean that it would take more than seven years for all British Asians in East Africa to be absorbed into Britain.

A convenient timetable for Britain, but hardly one which took into consideration any of the wishes of the East African nations concerned. And a timetable which was in effect a unilateral British interference in East African affairs. For what Britain was telling East African governments was "Someday, old chap, we know the Asians are our problem, but you've got to take care of them until we are ready to take care of them and that may not be for another seven or so years." Given such arrogance on the part of Britain, it is a wonder that no crisis in relations between Britain and her former East African territories erupted earlier than the current Uganda crisis. For this the British and the world can thank not the statesmanship of British leaders but rather the maturity and patience of the governments of Kenya and Tanzania.

### Odd Men Out

The real tragedy of Uganda is not the Asian problem, for that is Britain's problem rather than Uganda's. The real tragedy is that President Amin has been able in a very short time to unleash pent-up racist feelings among the public which observers of the Ugandan scene had thought were dead and gone. These racist feelings have provided the

military government of Uganda with a base for popularity while it badly lacked and needed. By they will not solve any of the problems Uganda is faced with.

The Asians have been odd-men out in East Africa. They are hated because they are thought to be industrious, wealthy, clannish; because they do not mix with Africans; because they cheat and bribe to advance their business; because they are smarter than Africans; because they are different; because they are Asian. But they will soon be gone from the Ugandan scene. The Africa will remain, and it is only the that the full scope of the Ugandan tragedy will be realized.

Already a number of prominent Ugandan Africans have disappeared. The former Chief of Staff in the Obote government and one-time Uganda High Commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Opoloto, has not been heard of for months. The Chief Justice Mr. Kiwanuka, is gone. So the vice-chancellor of the country's only university. Disappearance as announced by the government of Uganda is euphemism for all kinds of things including murder at the hands of soldiers. Because of the prevailing insecurity and terror most of Uganda's intellectuals would dearly like to leave the country, if they could do so without arousing the suspicions and anger of the trigger-happy army.

The long-term prospect for the country is bleak. Economically the current Asian crisis is disastrous for Uganda. The xenophobia which President Amin has aroused among average Ugandans is bound to boomerang, with painful consequences for everyone. That is the real tragedy of Uganda.

Hilary Ng'weno is a journalist and former editor of *The Daily Nation*, Nairobi. This article is from *The New York Times* special feature service.

## Letters

### Change in Chile

Lewis H. Duguid's article "Allende After Two Years: A Violent Gulf" (11/11/72), depicts the surface disturbances of Chilean politics while ignoring the deep and conflicting current that cause these disturbances. The underlying clash is between the status quo and change.

What was the status quo two years ago, at President Allende's election? My view is that one third of Chile's children suffer brain damage from malnutrition; nearly one-fifth of adults were illiterate and over two-thirds a high school age youth had no opportunity of education; half the cultivable land belonged to a very tiny percentage of the population, the major hard-currency-earning industries were foreign-dominated, and a media combine owned by a single wealthy family accounted for one half of newspaper circulation.

Allende's attempts to change this unjust—and therefore unacceptable—situation have indeed met with increasingly violent resistance. However, the question is not whether Allende must accept a large share of responsibility for this trend, as Mr. Duguid concludes, but whether such a trend is not inevitable when the forces of change attempt to dismantle—even legally—the privileged fortress of those with a vested interest in injustice.

ARTHUR GILLETTE  
Paris.



# March Elections

## of Chile's Strikes Seen emporary, Cloudy Truce

Joseph Novitski  
Santiago, Chile, Nov. 10 (UPI)—A monthlong showdown between the government of Salvador Allende and the anti-Marxist strikers has ended in a truce without clear winners. Today, workers have returned to their jobs, ending a series of strikes by the unions. A broad agreement has emerged to settle the political differences in March. The long conflict, pitting the government against the strikers, has been described as a "cold war" by some. "It's a Chilean thing," said a Chilean resident who has lived in the country since 1960. "It's a cold war, but it's a cold war with a truce." The strikers were organized by the Communist Party, whose members became

alarmed this year at what they saw as government threats to their economic position as small-scale capitalists. The government was surprised by the extent of the work stoppages, which showed an unexpected depth of resistance to the pace of socialist changes by the regime. But the strikes never completely stopped the country. Food stores and pharmacies, for example, remained open.

"We want the government to solve our problems—low profit margins, shortages and state control of distribution," a middle-level organizer of the strike said. "Maybe we can get him to change some economic policies, but overthrowing a president, that's a dangerous matter."

Mr. Allende's administration, divided among six parties with conflicting views, was unable to handle the crisis without turning over public order in 20 of Chile's 25 provinces to the armed forces. The military resisted attempts on a limited scale by the government to maneuver them into seizing power. But they finally came into the Allende government, at the president's invitation, to stop the strikes.

Striking truck owners, shopkeepers, bus owners and professionals balked at their protest when Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, the former commander of the army, who as minister of the interior is the most powerful man in Mr. Allende's new cabinet, promised settlement of their specific grievances. However, the government ignored the strikers' political demands which would have meant changes or reversals in Mr. Allende's economic program to set up a socialist economy.

Politicians and observers here said that a common commitment to abide by results of nationwide congressional elections next March was what led the government, the opposition and the armed forces to agree to a truce.

The elections in which all seats in the Chamber of Deputies and half of the Senate will be at stake—have taken on the character of a nationwide poll on Mr. Allende's policies and his performance during two years in office.

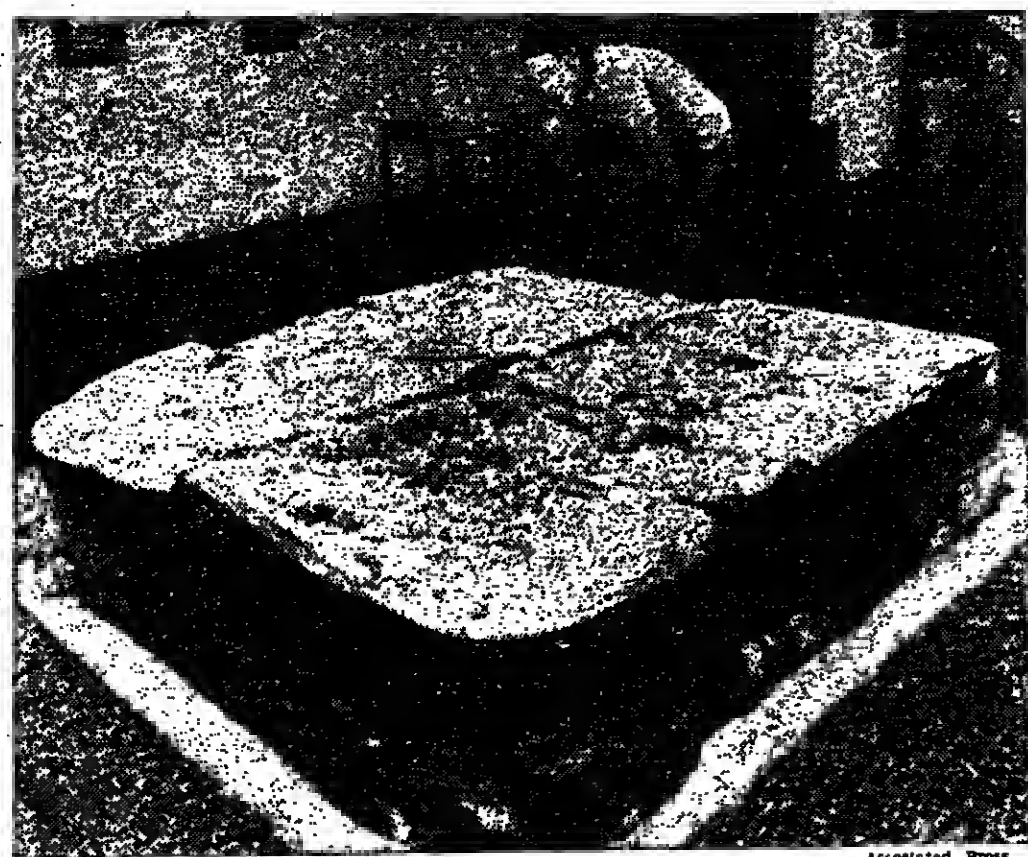
Political leaders of opposing currents have agreed that Mr. Allende's new cabinet, which contains three military officers, is a guarantee that the elections will be held freely and on schedule.

Gen. Prats, speaking for himself and his two uniformed cabinet colleagues, a navy rear admiral and an air force general, has said that the officers will stay in the government until March to assure social peace.

Still, even the March elections do not seem to offer a chance for a clear-cut solution. Opposition parties already control a majority in both houses of Congress and Mr. Allende has been able to outmaneuver them.

Only the most optimistic among opposition leaders interviewed here believed that their five confederated parties might win the margin required to impeach the president—one more than two-thirds of all seats. Moreover, spokesmen for the Christian Democratic party, the largest opposition group, say in private that they find impeachment distasteful.

"So after March, what?" asked an opposition congressman campaigning yesterday.



A HEAVY CRUNCH—Bob Golumb, a student at the Maryland Institute Art School, samples his masterpiece, a one-ton peanut butter and jelly sandwich. He built special pans to hold 300 pounds of dough each and baked them in the Institute's kiln. He then lined up donors for the peanut butter and jelly, which was applied with trowels wielded by his friends. The giant sandwich was for an assignment he had to do on a "multi-media piece with some elements of change and of satire."

## Cunard, Airline Extortion Plotter Is Given 20 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—An American shoe merchant who admitted making bomb threats against the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 and American Airlines was sentenced today to a tentative 20-year prison term. It can be reduced after a report on a 90-day psychiatric study.

Joseph Landis, 48, was sentenced by Federal Judge Arnold Bauman under a law that calls for imposing the maximum sentence, then reviewing it in light of the psychiatric report.

Judge Bauman called Landis's extortion efforts "reprehensible and unforgivable" and said he will be "severely dealt with" if the psychiatric report deems him legally responsible.

Landis admitted making an anonymous phone call last May to the Cunard Line demanding \$350,000, with a threat to have two accomplices set off bombs on the QE-2, which was then in mid-Atlantic with 1,550 passengers and 800 crew aboard.

Four British bomb-disposal experts were parachuted to the liner, but a search turned up no bombs.

In June Landis demanded \$300,000 in a letter to American Airlines, threatening to blow up planes and terminals. Police said he picked up a dummy package, supposed to contain the money, behind a post office.

## Francis Chagrin Dies; Composed Film Music

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Francis Chagrin, 67, Budapest-born composer and conductor who scored more than 100 films, died in a hospital here last night. He came to Britain in 1936.

## Tacoma's Only Titled American

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 10 (AP)—Skull Walter Landis, 54, a native of Iceland, acquired American citizenship and was informed that one of the privileges attached to the right to change his name.

Did he want to continue being S. Walter Landis, as he has been known for years in Tacoma?

"No," he told the authorities. "Just make it Sir."

So his legal name now is Sir Walter Landis, the only "titled" gentleman in town.

## 2 Koreas to Stop Propaganda Calls

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (UPI)—South and North Korea will cease propaganda broadcasts against each other effective midnight today, a government spokesman said today.

The move is being taken in line with an agreement reached between officials of the two Koreas at a meeting held in the North Korean capital last week.

Under the agreement, both sides are obliged to give up hostile calls through loud-speakers installed along the 155-mile truce line that separates the two parts of Korea.

## Nenni Wants Socialists to Join Coalition

Sees Polarization  
As the Alternative

GENOA, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Veteran Socialist statesman Pietro Nenni today urged his party to prepare to rejoin Italy's biggest party, the Christian Democrats, in a new coalition government.

The 81-year-old former party leader was given a standing ovation at the Socialist party congress here when he demanded that the congress declare its readiness to renew collaboration with the Christian Democrats.

The 10-year center-left alliance, which presided over Italian economic recovery of the 1960s, collapsed early this year and was replaced after the May general election by a center government of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals.

Mr. Nenni said that renewed collaboration with the Christian Democrats must, however, come out of a political battle against the center government to halt the country's swing to the right. He warned that the present government would inevitably lead to a polarization of Italian politics—a two-party system dominated by the Christian Democrats on the right and the Communists on the left.

It would end by splitting Italian society in two and favoring the country's neo-Fascist movement, he said.

A large group of the Socialist party, headed by party secretary Giacomo Mancini, opposes Mr. Nenni's position and believes that the time is not yet ripe for an approach to the Christian Democrats, because the Socialists would be obliged to capitulate to the ruling party's demands.

## Lydda Strike Ends

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10 (AP)—Customs workers at Lydda international airport returned to their jobs yesterday after a three-week work slow-down for higher pay. The workers agreed to resume normal operations while a labor federation committee negotiated a settlement with the government.



RUPTURED DUCK—Poor Elmer, pet duck of family in MacDonald, Manitoba, was kicked by a horse and suffered a crushed wing and a broken leg. He was put into traction in stovepipe elbow, which served as cast, and rubber boots to prevent him from walking about.

## Australia Cholera Confirmed

SYDNEY, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Australia reported 19 confirmed cholera cases today as the authorities launched an extensive inoculation program among suspected contacts.

The Health Department said most of the cases were in the eastern states and at least three more suspects probably have cholera. Those under observation total 27.

All but one of the patients and suspects were passengers on a flight from London which landed here on Saturday after a stop-over at Bahrain. One passenger on the flight died of cholera in New Zealand.

A Qantas spokesman said today

the airline had been informed of a limited cholera outbreak in Bahrain on Oct. 28 but, because the World Health Organization regarded the few cases reported as being not unusual, international airlines serving the area did not change their operations.

"International airlines regularly fly without trouble through parts of Asia where cholera is endemic," the spokesman said.

## Flaming Engine

SYDNEY, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Qantas Boeing-707 airliner with 83 persons aboard landed safely at Sydney airport today after circling for 40 minutes with one of its four engines on fire.

## se Riot Erupts Moves Tanks

TOKYO, Japan, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Military authorities reported 25 more M48 tanks at their depot at Sa-21 miles southwest of Yokohama, just south of the city, after anti-war Japanese trade unionists, who had been demonstrating the way for trailer-move the tanks to a dry pier in Yokohama, 15 persons were arrested.

Authorities had transported from the same depot a distance of 500 miles—early yesterday, 5,000 anti-Vietnam demonstrators fought police tanks had been to the depot and were stoned for South Viet-

ince  
1715



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1972	<h3>TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 6</h3> <p>Anticipating the Tourist's desires and demands was always our main objective. In this way we would be able to fully develop the wide range of vacation activities possible in Portugal, and, at the same time, satisfy the Tourist's desire for a change of scene. Today we have extensive property holdings which belong to thousands of Portuguese shareholders located in the Algarve, in Tróia, in the Alentejo and in the Serra da Estrela. With these holdings we can offer holidays in the country or by the sea. We are now beginning extensive promotion plans to attract a larger audience of affluent Tourists.</p>	6
1971	<h3>TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 5</h3> <p>We believe Tourism must serve every interest of today's Tourist to be completely successful. That's why we developed a variety of vacation areas which now offer everything a Tourist might enjoy during every vacation season. Portugal's popularity as a Touristic center has proven our ideas sound and provided ample reward for our initiative.</p>	5
1970	<h3>TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 4</h3> <p>Our fourth year of existence was marked by the beginning of a touristic venture in Tróia which turned this magnificent peninsula, with thirty kilometers of beaches, into an international Tourism center. We were carrying out our original plan to expand tourism into many diverse geographical locations. This automatically increased the tourists' vacation options and insured year-round Tourism for Portugal... from sand to snow. This proves we are an enterprise which believes in bringing the promised success of the future to the reality of the present.</p>	4
1969	<h3>TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 3</h3> <p>From the beginning we knew that although the climate, the sun and the beauty of the natural surroundings were essential, they alone would not insure the successful promotion of a National Tourism which would outlive its rate of growth and satisfy the tourists' increasing demands. Our enterprise, which offers a way of vacationing that is diverse and accommodates many interests, reflects that philosophy. As a growing touristic enterprise, ready to face the future, we destroyed tediousness, Tourism's worst enemy.</p>	3
1968	<h3>TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 2</h3> <p>To extend the benefits to the greatest number of people and enlarge our basis of support, we introduced unusual promotional plans in Portugal which rapidly became successful. This initial success has been consolidated throughout the years, but in 1968, it was, for us, the guarantee that we would attain our proposed social aim.</p>	2
1967	<h3>TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 1</h3> <p>This was the year we decided international tourism would offer great economic advantages to a wide spectrum of Portuguese citizens. After several important years of planning, we began to put our original ideas to work: first, the organization of a touristic enterprise which, in the shortest possible period of time, would improve and enhance the existing National Tourism, thereby putting us into competition on the international market. In 1967 we began to grow.</p>	1



## ART MARKET

## When 'Unique' Means Something

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 10 (IHT).—There may be other fine sales of Art Déco but they will not match the one of objects from the collection of the late collector Jacques Doucet held Wednesday at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris.

The 55 lots ranged from a woodblock made after a Picasso work by a now-forgotten engraver, Georges Aubert, (1,050 francs) to a slightly moth-eaten panther hide (680 francs). All came from the Studio Saint-James in Neuilly, the house built and furnished by Mr. Doucet, a high-fashion leader who dominated the art scene during his lifetime.

He discerned the best in almost every field. His collection of Persian miniatures and Japanese art was superb. As for furniture, his early taste ran to 18th-century commodes and fauteuils. Then, suddenly, he turned to modern art, influenced by the surrealist leader André Breton whom he hired to help him set up an art reference library and advise him on acquisitions.

Doucet did more than simply buy. He had a decisive influence on the major trends of the twenties. Breton was immersed in African art and cubism and, through him, designers such as Pierre Légrain became interested in these fields. Thus, when com-

missioned by Doucet to furnish his new *hôtel particulier*, they synthesized the lessons of primitive art and cubism.

## Creative Design

What was offered for sale Wednesday was the best of the decorative arts as seen by the great creators of the twenties. The stools by Pierre Légrain and a round table by Eileen Gray match, in furniture, what Picasso and Braque were doing in painting. If the phrase "creative design" is ever justified, it should obviously be applied to Mr. Doucet's collection.

Prices were, most of the time, three times what the experts had estimated (in the case of Légrain, 10 times) because museum curators and top collectors were more aware of the importance of these objects than the dealers.

Professionals were startled from the beginning when a watercolor by Francis Picabia (1875-1953) was knocked down at 144,870 francs, four or five times the most optimistic estimate. But, it should be added, the picture was framed by Rose Adler in a frame which looked like a butterfly case with four butterflies pinned on it. This was the essence of the surrealist touch in the decorative arts and, as such, just as important as a great work by a great master.

It was not just Picabia—a surrealist of somewhat minor stature—but a monument to the twenties that was being auctioned.

History intruded again when a big African head from the Pahuou area in Gabon came up a few minutes later and reached the unheard-of price of 86,300 francs, quadrupling the estimate of Jean Roudillon, the expert in primitive art. This head had first been in Paul-Guillaume's collection—a collection familiar to the cubists—and probably was the one which inspired the poet Apollinaire to write in 1916 that "an African head is Doucet's collection compares well with fine Romanesque works."

The sale attracted Yves Saint-Laurent and Hélène Rochas, as well as such collectors as Sidney Nelson of Richmond, Va., Prof. Kurt Liebermeister of Munich

and curators from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

Some of the most expensive works at auction were those that carried the stamp of the cubist interpretation of African art.

Gustave Miflos, a major master, until recently underrated, made two animal-shaped andirons cast in the lost wax process by Valsuani in 1925 and they made 46,220 francs, well over the price of very good 18th-century andirons. The Metropolitan Museum of Art bought a stool by Légrain which looked like a ritual object from Africa reinterpreted by an abstract sculptor. The price was 21,450 francs. Sidney Nelson followed suit a few lots later with another stool and paid 24,700 francs. The rest was cornered by a French collector for 43,400 francs; the Metropolitan was the underbidder.

The most expensive piece, at 187,570 francs, was a four-seat lacquer screen made by Eileen Gray. This early creation was by the Irish-born designer, who started as a restorer of lacquer work and moved to Paris in 1907. Here she worked with a Japanese craftsman and helped make the Japanese influence felt in post-World War I creations. Again, the screen was a historical piece.

Although Wednesday's sale was unique, I feel that it will have impact on the future direction of the market. In Paris it is more obvious than ever that Art Déco has earned the in-



Eileen Gray's lacquer screen: 187,570 francs.

terest of scholars and the sale established the influence of scholarship on the market. Literally every object had been featured in scholarly studies, such as Yvonne Brunhammer's catalog of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs 1968 Art Déco exhibition.

The catalogue, written by Jean Pierre Camard, one of Europe's leading connoisseurs, leaned heavily on books written by Yvonne Brunhammer, currently considered the leading specialist in the field. The auction further revealed Lucien Solonet as a great auctioneer: His technique is animated but he does not give the bidder the feeling that he is being pushed.

Finally, the auction showed that Paris can bring off such a sale. It was a fine idea to have expert Lynne Thornton, Camard's British-born associate, in the room to welcome the English-speaking visitors. The preliminary work—sending out catalogues, contacting collectors, etc.—was carried out to perfection. All this combined to make the auction the success of the

year, all other things being equal. A total of 12 million francs were bid for the objects, making it the most successful auction of its kind in France, and it has given the Paris market a tremendous boost. It is now up to the auctioneers to follow through.

\*\*\*  
The highest price ever paid in France for a Chinese object d'art was registered today at the Hôtel Drouot when an anonymous bidder offered 1,160,000 francs for a Chia Ching (1623-66) vase. Set in what appeared to be a 19th-century ormolu mounting, the vase was not in perfect condition. Its size (31 centimeters high) made it unique in its category. Competition in the bidding seemed to be among European middlemen acting on behalf of Japanese collectors. It seems certain that the vase will eventually go to a private foundation in Tokyo. It was auctioned during a sale of Eastern and Far Eastern objects d'art by R. Nioyay with the assistance of expert Michel Beurdeley.

## PARIS

## Fashionable Arts of the 1920s

By Hebe Dorsey

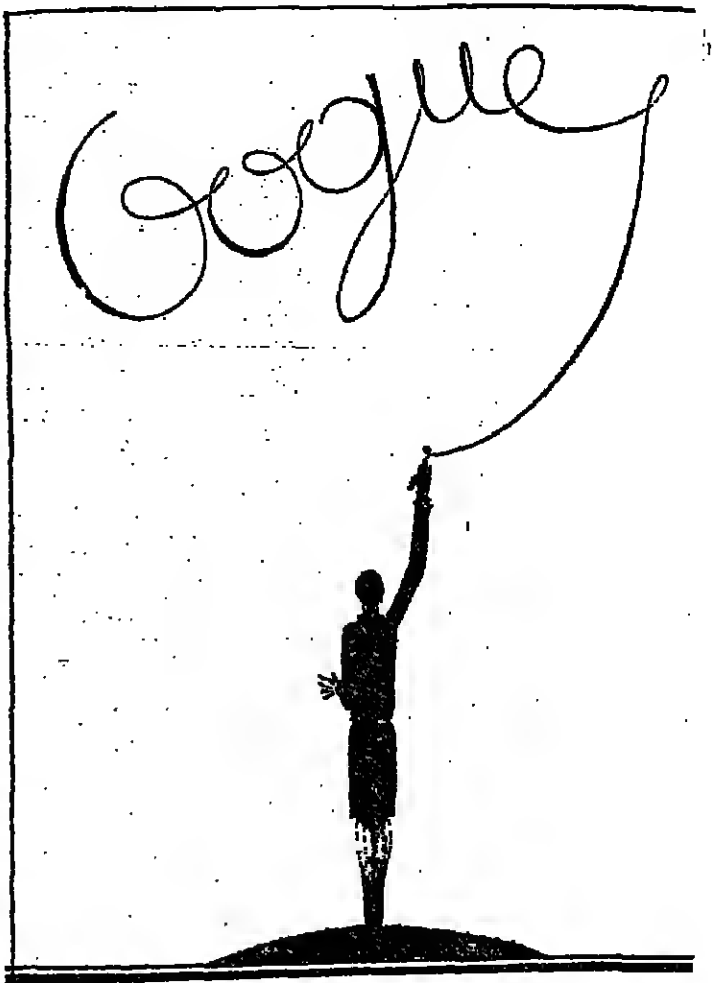
PARIS, Nov. 10 (IHT).—Fashion is not what it used to be—nor, for that matter, are fashion magazines.

This is clear at the exhibition "Illustrateurs des Modes et Manières en 1925" (to Jan. 15)—an attractive display of fashion art in the twenties at the Galerie du Luxembourg, 98 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1. The exhibition was put together with gouaches collected from a number of such magazines as *Vogue*, *Harper's Bazaar* and also from some beautifully old-fashioned ones such as "La Gazette du Bon Ton" and "Le Journal des Dames et des Modes." Many private collectors also lent a hand.

The exhibition is a subtle mixture of typical 1925 paraphernalia (clippers swooning under full moons) and more interesting cubist and abstract art. Among the artists whose works are on display are Georges Lepape, André Marty, Edouard Belouze, Lucien Laforge and Román de Tirfoll, better known as *Erté*, whose career has caught its second wind, had current exhibitions in Paris, London and will soon have shows in New York and Geneva. He says: "The mood today may be 1925, but the quality has dropped sharply."

In the twenties, the couturiers often collaborated with first-rate artists. Giacomotti designed buttons for Schiaparelli (which, by the way, she could not sell on her dresses because they cost too much). Sonia Delaunay often worked on couture fabrics. The late Jacques Heim was responsible for the first fur furs, with cubist motifs. Georges Lepape helped Poiret design the *culottes skirt*.

Illustrations  
The same artistic effort could be found in the fashion magazines whose editors called on famous artists for illustrations. "For one thing, there were no photographs," *Erté* noted. "The whole magazine was illustrated and the level was so high that many people collected them as art."



1928 Vogue cover by Georges Lepape.

"Today, with the photographs, fashion magazines all look alike and monotonous," *Erté* added. "Look at the covers—all the same. Just a big woman's head. Whereas in those days, each new cover was an event." *Erté* worked on *Harper's Bazaar* for 30 years.

Another thing that changed with the times is the role of the advertisement "that has cheapened the whole look," *Erté* said. "In those days, there were little ads and they were strictly controlled. They appeared at the beginning and at the end of the book and that was that. Now, the margin between editorial advertising is much slimmer. It was also much easier to get a dress looked like in the days. Now, the pictures, with models often moving, are more important than the dresses. One of the most interesting items in the exhibition is a set of super-catalogue, made by Poiret for his clients, which is more like an expensive art book. The last few pages, devoted to "Celles de Demain" (or fu fashion) include the first plan suggested by artist Lepape Poiret.

## Tractor Uncovers 2,000-Year-Old Sarcophagus

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10 (Reuters).

A tractor driver discovered a marble sarcophagus nearly 2,000 years old while preparing the ground for a house near Ashkelon. He uncovered the 5-ton stone coffin, believed to date from the second or third century, early this week. Archaeologists supervised the removal of two meters of sand covering.

One side of the sarcophagus depicts in sculptural relief what appears to be an abduction scene while the other sides contain farmyard and animal scenes.

## German Opera

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10 (Reuters).

"Elisabeth Tudor," a new opera by the German composer Wolfgang Fortner, will have its first Swiss performance Nov. 11 at the Zurich Opera under the musical leadership of Ferdinand Leitner, staged by Immo Moskonowicz and designed by Toni Businiger. The principal parts of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart will be sung by Hildegard Hillbrecht and Ellen Kunz, and others in the cast are Roland Hermann, Howard Nelson, Ticho Parly and Jozsef Dene. The work had its world premiere last month in Berlin.

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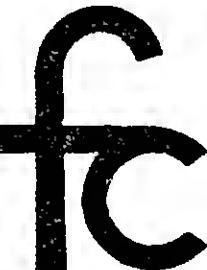
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(Continued on Page 12)



## Japan Suggest of Tariff Barriers

By Dispatches  
Nov. 10.—The United States today said that the nations are on the verge of a full agreement.

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gress in tariff reductions already made," he said, "the time may now be at hand when we can seriously contemplate possible programs for their phased elimination."

"In the field of non-tariff barriers," he said, "the time may now be at hand when we can seriously contemplate possible programs for their phased elimination."

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William Eberle

face in certain product areas," he said.

Mr. Eberle also said that the GATT system must be urgently revised and that its weaknesses must be repaired. "We believe the international trading system can no longer afford to have major provisions of the agreement honored largely in the breach."

On another subject, Mr. Eberle complained about GATT delays in considering what trade concessions the enlarged EEC might have to extend to other nations, as a result of the entry of Britain and others.

"Without forgoing any of our rights in concessions that may be reached," Mr. Eberle said, the U.S. recognizes that a previously set deadline of Feb. 1, 1973, for settling such questions will not be met.

The negotiations on these issues, he said, should begin next February if possible, and be concluded by August.

## Japan Agency Says Output Is Expanding

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The Economic Planning Agency reports industrial production in Japan is expanding satisfactorily, but warns against a sharp rise in wholesale prices.

It said in a monthly report that output of electric machinery, petroleum products, and general machinery had been increasing particularly well, while deliveries of ships, automobiles, electric machinery and paper/pulp have also been rising.

The agency noted signs of increased capital outlays for plant and equipment to meet needs for replacements and pollution control investments.

It pointed out that the wholesale price index rose by 0.5 percent in the first 10 days of October and by 0.2 percent in its second 10 days, after increases of 0.7 percent in August and 0.9 percent in September.

The agency also reported particularly sharp rises in the prices of hides and skins, raw wool, and imported timber, but the increase in steel prices has been leveling off.

The rise in wholesale prices has been due to a steady increase in domestic demand for construction and other work and higher overseas markets.

Higher Trade Surplus  
Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry said its latest estimates showed Japan is likely to have a trade surplus of \$2.3 billion during the current financial year ending March 31, 1973, compared with a surplus of \$1.787 billion the last financial year.

Preliminary figures released by the Ministry of Trade and Industry show Japan's exports are running at more than 20 percent above a year ago.

Export certifications during October totaled \$2.4 billion, or 22.3 percent above \$2.158 billion in October 1971.

## Boom Seen In U.S. Firms' Capital Outlay

Survey Expects 11% Increase Next Year

By Herbert Knabetz

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—A booming increase in capital spending is planned by U.S. business next year, indicating a strong economic outlook and an eventual rise in productivity in the manufacturing area, McGraw-Hill publications said yesterday.

Releasing its annual estimate of capital spending plans, the business publisher reported that in 1973 companies would spend a total of \$85.6 billion, or 11 percent more than estimated 1972 expenditures.

Capital spending plans for 1974, it was said, are expected to reach a level of \$102.6 billion, a 19 percent increase over the 1973 level.

Douglas Greenwood, chief economist of the publishing concern, pointed out that capital spending would be a stronger plus factor on the economic front next year than it had been in the previous six years.

The average increase in the last six years, he said, came to 8 percent, while the average in the last 16 years has been about 5 percent.

He said that on the basis of the preliminary survey for 1973 capital expenditures, the actual figure could be expected to rise by as much as 14.5 percent. The survey accounts for investment plans by companies putting more than 60 percent of all expenditures into plant and equipment improvements.

The manufacturing sector, according to the survey, plans expenditures of \$36 billion in 1973, a 14 percent increase over the 1972 level. Preliminary plans for 1974 amount to \$37.5 billion, up 4 percent from planned 1973 levels. Fifteen of the 18 major manufacturing industries will spend more than they did in 1972, and 13 plan increases in 1974.

Durable goods manufacturers, with planned expenditures of \$12.1 billion, will show a 15 percent increase over the 1972 level. Nondurable goods producers, with planned expenditures of \$17.5 billion, will be spending 13 percent more.

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## After Hitting All-Time Mark Dow Index Soars 7 to a Record Closing High

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average broke through the 1,000 barrier today, before a barrage of profit-taking sent prices lower.

The most closely watched indicator on the New York Stock Exchange still managed to gain 7 and finish at a record closing high of 995.25.

As investors around the nation roared with the zest of football fans, the Dow started off with a burst of strength that carried it above 1,000 for a full hour between 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Motors, steels, oils and American Telephone—the venerable blue chips that long have been upstaged by glamour issues—propelled the Dow upward.

Four times before—in January and February of 1966—the Dow industrials had surpassed the 1,000 mark during intraday trading, only to drop below that level by the end of each session.

It happened again today, although a new intraday record was posted at 1,001.43, with the Dow then ahead by 13.17.

With prices slipping near the final bell, the Dow still was able to top by an eyelash its former closing peak of 995.15 on Feb. 9, 1968. The close rather than an intraday figure, is the key to the indicator's performance.

The Dow industrials, as compiled on a daily basis, date back to 1896. A close above 1,000—so far an elusive goal on Wall Street—has acquired a mystique all its own, although many analysts disagree on the significance of such a move.

Volume—climbing as prices rose and ebbing as prices declined—amounted to 24.36 million shares. It was the fourth-busiest session of this year and the sixth-heaviest on record.

The biggest point gainers among the 30 Dow industrial stocks were Du Pont, up 3 3/4 to 172 3/4, and General Motors, up 2 1/4 to 80 7/8. Goodyear and Alcoa each rose more than a point.

American Telephone traded at its best level since early 1971 for the third day in a row. It rose 3/8 to 60 3/8, after selling as high as 61 1/4.

Oil was also active. Phillips Petroleum gained 1/2 to 37 1/4, Exxon was 55 5/8, up 3/8; Teracon 37 1/2, ahead 1/2; Atlantic Richfield, 69 1/4 down 1/2 and Mobil 72 5/8, up 5/8.

Union Corp. advanced 1 3/8 to 11. The company said it plans to make and distribute a soft contact lens in Canada for its Canadian operations rather than to the United States to reach the Canadian market sooner.

San Juan Racing jumped 2 1/2 to 23 1/2. The company declared a 10 percent stock dividend, as it did in October of 1971.

Eckerd Drug climbed 2 1/4 to 38. The company raised its quarterly dividend to 6 cents from 5 cents.

General Host advanced closed at 18 1/2, unchanged but was as high as 18 3/4. In response to an exchange inquiry, the company said it is not engaged in any merger talks and has no knowledge of any pending tender offer.

MSI Indus gained 1 1/8 to 21 1/8. The company received permission from the Price Commission to eliminate operations discontinued prior to last Dec. 31 in computing company profit margins.

Acme Markets fell 1/8 to 21 1/8. The company said it knew of no specific reason for the decline in its stock price.

Rheingold fell 1/8 to 19 7/8. An FTC spokesman said the FTC is expected to act next week on the recommendation by its competition bureau to block PepsiCo's offer to acquire control of Rheingold.

Tait Broadcasting advanced 5/8 to 54 3/8. The company tentatively agreed to acquire the operator of a northern Ohio amusement park.

Prices also rose on the American Stock Exchange, the exchange index gaining .04 to 26.14. Volume rose to 4.69 million shares from 3.71 million yesterday. Advancing issues led declining ones 534 to 423, with 287 stocks closing unchanged.

Rex Norco was the most active issue, falling 1/2 to 5 3/8 on volume of 248,600 shares. Other active issues included National Semiconductor at 29 unchanged, Teleprompter 30 7/8 down 7/8, Hycel 7, down 1/2, Champion Home Builders 12 3/4, up 3/8 and Pubco Petroleum 11 3/4 unchanged.

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Mr. Neidham said his visit is a follow-up to recent agreements for increased trade between the two countries.

He said he was sure more cooperation between Washington and Moscow would "generate the generation of peace that everybody wants."

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median oil stocks also rose. Aquitaine of Canada was up 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. Canadian Superior gained 1 1/4 to 54 1/4 and Home Oil class A advanced 1/4 to 39 1/4.

On the bond market prices generally were up 1/4 of a point to 1 1/2 in spots on the week in the corporate sector.

The Treasury bill market closed this week about where it finished last week and was unable to recoup totally the gains made Monday. Yesterday's bill purchases for the Fed's own account helped firm the bill sector yesterday afternoon but yields today remained steady.

Little Economic Effect Seen In Nixon's Victory, Peace

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ).—Though Richard Nixon's re-election and a probable cease-fire in Vietnam are major developments in U.S. history, neither is likely to speed or slow the pace of business expansion, business economists here say.

They expect the economy to continue to grow at the steady, but relatively cautious, rate of recent months.

With a Republican as president and Democrats in control of Congress, there is little likelihood of any legislation that would cause the country to lurch in one direction or another.

Even if President Nixon wants major changes in his second term and even if he can get them enacted, it would be some time before the economy would be affected.

The economy has a lot of inertia, says Leif H. Olsen, senior vice-president and economist of First National City Bank. "It takes up to two years for any president to make important shifts in the economy's direction."

As for Vietnam peace, "the postwar readjustment really began several years ago," comments Alan Greenspan, president of Townsend-Greene & Co. "The settlement may help to hold down defense spending, but the physical impact on the economy will be almost nil."



## American Stock Exchange Trading

High Low - Stocks and Bonds										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %										P/E High Low Last, Chg										High Low - Div. in %		
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71	10	84%	73%	S -	1/2	77 1/2	11
27	22	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1 3/4	5 1/2	.3
11		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	28 1/2	T4

[illegible]

3		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
2		17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2	16	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
10	35	0	0	0	0	14 1/2	14 1/2

[illegible]

28	14	3%	315	5:11	31:14	2
23	17	9%	9	Y	32	2
47	600	6	5 14-16	6 +1-16	14:15	1
					13:14	1

[illegible]

37	4	34	34	34	18
67	77	74	74	74	204
5	22	64	64	64	54
6	13	64	64	64	74

[illegible]

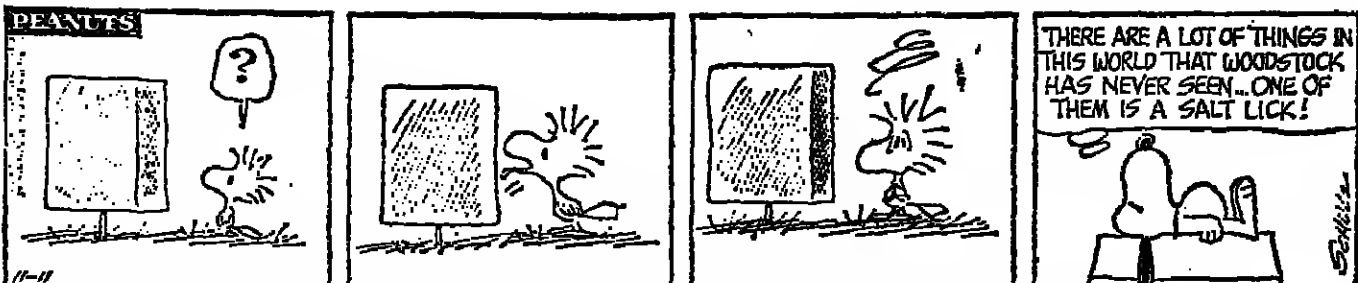
1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .







PEANUTS



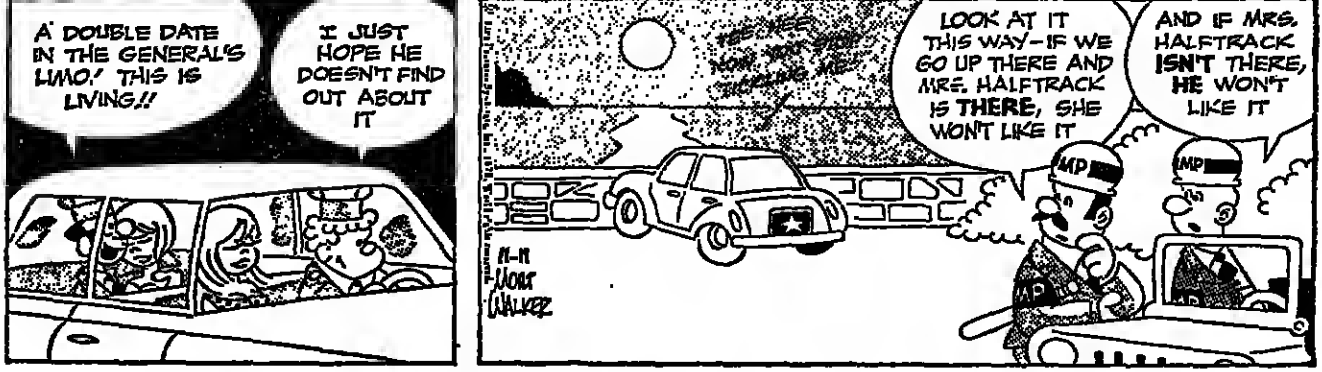
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEE-TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



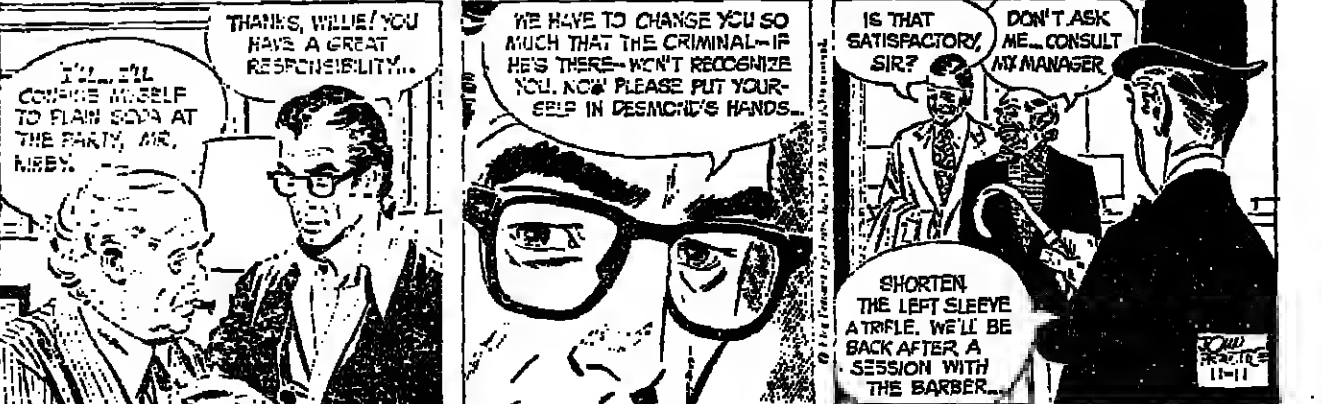
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



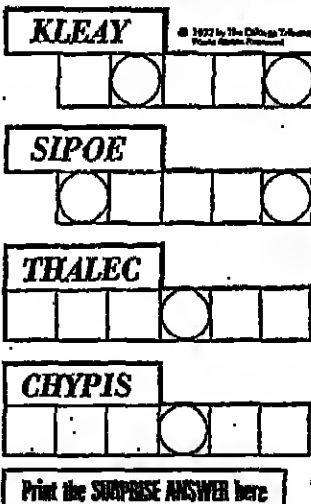
DENNIS THE MENACE



"EVEN FOOTBALL PLAYERS DON'T NEED THIS MUCH TIME TO GET DRESSED FOR A GAME!"

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

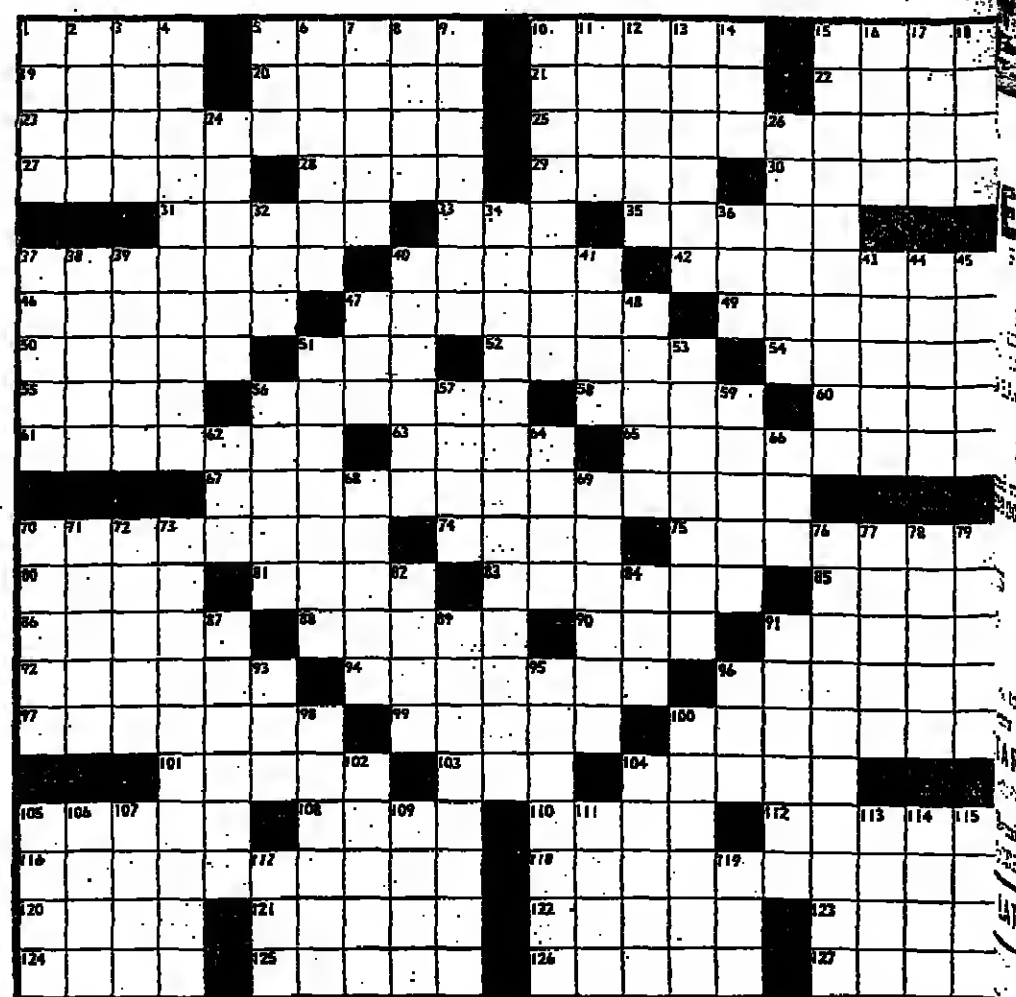
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DUCAL FIFTY MENACE IODINE

Answers: Not to be played with when loaded—DICE

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SERVICE STATION—By Emanuel Berg



DOWN

31. Butcher resident

32. Ref. book

33. Art. — sale

34. Haggard

35. Take for —

36. Dislike

37. Old English money

38. Made sore

39. Crustacean

40. Summary: Abbr.

41. Red dye

42. City: Ger.

43. Visitors

44. Secretary

45. French dept.

46. "I eat to —"

47. Bonnet-check initials

48. Crustacean

49. Summary: Abbr.

50. X-ray

51. Showed up

52. Gold rush name

53. Not open

54. Captain's neighbor

55. Small bird

56. Actor: Andy

57. Cow

58. Express

59. Invasion reminder

60. Samean poet

61. Tuna: Trefl

62. Grain

63. Indian maid

64. Shee: shw

65. Chinese dynasty

66. L. A. player

67. Continuum: Abbr.

## BOOKS

## TROUSERED APES

By Duncan Williams. Arlington House. 160 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

WHEN Duncan Williams delivered a chapter of this book as a paper to a group of university teachers, he was accosted afterwards by a young woman of fashionably liberal views who said to him, in all seriousness: "You're advocating censorship; you shouldn't be allowed to publish it."

The pronouncement offers a serviceable example of what the author refers to elsewhere as "a form of intellectual totalitarianism" and which others have termed "approved dogmatism." Nowhere in the book, in fact, does Williams, Welsh-born professor of English at Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va., advocate censorship; but he does argue, eloquently and bravely, for a re-examination of the criteria by which his performance is to be judged.

Prof. Williams's thesis is that in literature—and it applies to other arts as well—preoccupation with, even the glorification of, the animalistic in the human species has already gone far to persuade society of its essential bestial nature and even to accept bestiality as an admirable, or at least inescapable condition.

What disturbs him is not so much the attitude itself, which is hardly novel, or the unpleasantness which it breeds and cultivates, as its current pervasiveness, the absence of any opposing cultural or aesthetic philosophy. As Peregrine Worsthorne, reviewing "Trousers Apes" for the London Sunday Telegraph, when it appeared in Great Britain a few months ago, observed:

"This dark and gloomy view has always played a part in the artistic creation; but hitherto it has been powerfully balanced by the Christian and classical tradition dwelling on much more hopeful themes, on man's potentiality for good, on the blessings of order, on the need for restraint, on good manners and civility..."

Williams is silent on this, probably because critics, too, have tended to side with the art. Gullied by the term avant-garde they have played along, not realizing that the avant-garde is, truth, today's Academy.

Avant-garde suggests he alone, out in front. In this sense a true avant-gardist today is conservative, the reactionary, takes courage to be one.

Prof. Williams is as courageous as he is perceptive.

Mr. Pleasants is author of "The Agony of Modern Music" and "London music critic for International Herald Tribune."

## Arts Agenda

The Monte Carlo Opera for its season Nov. 20 with a production of Johann Strauss's "Fledermaus," conducted by Georges Sébastien, staged by Jean-Michel Grénerie and designed by An Levesseur. Other works plan for the season, with the debut of first performances, are double bill of Puccini's "Il Trittico" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Fiorenza Cossotto, Flaviano Labo, Giacomino Gueff singing principal parts in the latter (Nov. 28); "Tristan und Isolde," by Helga Dernesch and Herminie in the title parts, and a program of works by Mozart, Beethoven and Ravel will be given at the Comédie Française, 9 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt.

The Philadelphia String Quartet, in its first appearance, will give a gala concert Nov. 20 for the benefit of the American Library in Paris, a program of works by Mozart, Beethoven and Ravel will be given at the Comédie Française, 9 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt.

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## Art Buchwald

## Apathy Wins

WASHINGTON.—Apathy Wins in Landslide! was the headline in Wednesday morning's newspapers.

I went to Apathy's hotel headquarters in hopes of interviewing the winner, but his aides said he was resting.

"Did he have a tough night?" I asked.

"No, he's always resting. He sleeps a lot."

Refusing to be put off, I sneaked up to his room and without knocking walked in. Apathy was lying on his bed in his underwear.

"I'm sorry to break in on you," I said apologetically.

Apathy yawned, "I couldn't care less."

"You apparently are the big winner in this election. How do you feel about it?"

"All right, I guess. I really didn't care if I won or not. Frankly, I don't feel any different now than I did before the race."

"That's interesting," I said writing very fast. "What made you enter the campaign in the first place?"

"I was drafted," Apathy said. "Early in the year the pollsters and pundits indicated there was a tremendous grassroots support for Apathy in this country. It started when people suddenly realized they might have four more years of Nixon. Then McGovern was nominated in Miami and that put the clincher on it. People came to me and said, 'Apathy, this is your year.' Well, I didn't have anything else to do so I agreed to run."

"And you did well," I said. "Can you tell me a little about the strategy you used?"

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"My strategy was not to do ANYTHING. I let McGovern campaign on TV, I let Nixon campaign on radio, and I let Agnew and Shriver go all over the country. The more exposure they had the more Apathy the country became. By election day I was 75 points ahead in the polls."

"But surely you did something

to lull the country into a false sense of complacency."

"I'm not being modest when I say I didn't make a speech, issue a statement or spend one cent on my campaign. But I got all the press. The columnists and the commentators kept talking about Apathy in this campaign every day. Wherever people gathered to discuss the election, Apathy was the first thing mentioned. Both parties were knocking themselves out for their candidates, but I was the one who got all the exposure."

"I imagine," I said, "You became very nervous when the Watergate bugging scandal broke."

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"My staff panicked; they wanted me to do something about it. They were afraid the American people would lose their Apathy after that. But I just told them to sit tight. I knew it was impossible to get the American people shook up about anything anymore. And I was right. No matter what came out of the Watergate, the electorate stayed Apathetic and I didn't lose a vote."

"Was there any time during the campaign when you felt you were in trouble?"

"The only time I had a scare was when technicians striking against CBS cut the cable before the New York Jets-Washington Redskins game on Sunday."

"For the first time everyone in the country was aroused and lost their Apathy and I was afraid they would remain infuriated until election day. But CBS gave them all another football game to watch and everybody went back to sleep."

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"Apparently you've been given a mandate by the American people. What do you intend to do with it?"

"Nothing," Apathy said. "If I did anything I'd just shake people up."

Mrs. Apathy came into the bedroom in her slip, drinking a can of beer.

"How does it feel to be the First Lady of the Land?" I asked her.

She shrugged and took a sip from the can, "Beats the hell out of me."

## Irving Marder

A Soldier Remembers  
The First Armistice Day

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—That's where Johnny Rao got his "lucky" on the house, a twice weekly privilege for those with at least 50 years of membership in the American Legion.

The aged ex-doughboy was chatting with a visitor at the American Legion's Post No. 1 who had asked him about that first Armistice Day, the first one, 54 years ago. Mr. Rao had come to the club to have lunch on the house—a twice-weekly privilege for those with at least 50 years of membership.

Not, mind you, that Johnny Rao couldn't buy his own lunch if he felt like it. Married since 1919 to the former Raymond Lachambre of Orleans, whom he met when he was a 23-year-old sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force, he has lived in France in comfortable retirement since 1947. The Raos have a place in Orleans and another in Sartroville, where Johnny passes the time growing grapes, peaches, and other garden produce suitable for transmutation into alcohol. The Raos, in short, are feeling on particular pain, and Johnny's U.S. Army pension—for a 60 percent disability—is long on the cake.

"I had to stop driving my car a little while back, after I had my first attack," he said. "No more car trips to Orleans..."

What kind of attack? Heart, brought on by the asthma from which he coughs sporadically, which in turn was induced by the gas. Even so, he said, he has spent no more than "six or seven months" in hospitals in the last half-century for treatment of illness connected with the war. A good-natured old gaffer with sharp eyes and a lively sense of humor, he has clearly retained all of his buttons—a testimonial to the preservative quality of German mustard gas.

A New York City native, he enlisted in the Army in 1916—the old Army, which goes back further even than John Wayne. Scout hat and sent him down to the Mexican border to help track down Pancho Villa (Rao calls him "Panko") and his bandit army. They didn't find him, and eventually he and his commander, Gen. John J. Pershing, were urgently needed elsewhere in the United States during World War I.

"They made me a drill sergeant," he said, "trainin' them new recruits. Then they shipped us overseas—to Liverpool, then to Brighton, and across the Channel to Dieppe. They divided us up into squads and assigned us to British outfits on the Somme."

We were with a bunch of Scottishers, we were then killed—and we were supposed to find out what kind of war this was over here, because it wasn't like the one in Texas.

"Well, let's see. That was in July, 1917, I guess. Toward the end of 1917 we had our own front, called the Argonne, in the Vosges Mountains, and our boys were comin' over by the thousands. They had no trainin' to speak of. They gave them what they called 'training fire,' in the third line of trenches. The Argonne-St. Mihiel sector—we lost a lot of men there..."

Then, in 1918, we were reorganized into regular divisions, from 1 to 81. Ours was the Alsace-Lorraine Division. After that came the second Argonne battle—we had orders to break out, we hit Toul, we made the breakthrough, and that's when I got the gas.

"They sent me to a hospital at Dijon, and after a while



Johnny Rao has lunch on the house, a twice weekly privilege for those with at least 50 years of membership in the American Legion.

they said, 'Well, you can go back now.' But they didn't send me to the front again. They made me an electrician—I done electrical work before the war—and they sent me to general headquarters at Neuchâtel. There'd be an attack and I'd throw the switch on and off."

He grinned across a chasm of 50-odd years, and drank some orange juice. "That's how we got the news first on November 11—the news of the Armistice. We'd been expecting it. A dispatch rider came up, on an Indian motorcycle. We had champagne coming out of our gills. We were a little ossified for two days, three days... There was no saluting, no nothing. You could talk to a general just like I'm talkin' to you."

The war over, Johnny Rao married his French sweetheart and settled down in Paris. He was a piano player—"taught myself, but I can read music. I sort of change it around, though."

And he met Maurice Chevalier. The ex-doughboy spent two years playing piano for Chevalier ("20 francs a night, in gold; a franc then would buy you a dozen eggs, bread, and butter, and a bottle of wine") and then returned to the States with his bride. He remained there until after the end of World War II, playing ragtime piano in New York, Chicago, Palm Beach.

"And that reminds me," he said with some heat to an official of the club who was listening in. "I'm a Legionnaire—I'm supposed to be at that piano [meaning the one in the clubroom] not a Frenchman."

It was hard to tell exactly how much of a grievance this was. Anyway, the Legion will help to make amends in a ceremony here tomorrow afternoon, when it will award a gold medal to Johnny Rao and about a dozen other American veterans of World War I. The old man finished his second hamburger and turned his attention to the dessert: ice cream and layer cake. Someone said in a respectful undertone that Rao usually finished off these meals with a pizza.

## PEOPLE: Sweden's King Gustav Celebrating His 90th

King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden, the world's oldest reigning monarch, celebrates his 90th birthday Saturday.

The tall, bespectacled king had wanted to celebrate his birthday quietly. But others turned it into a marathon 14-hour program filled with royal splendor.

Premier Olof Palme, whose Social Democratic party has led the abolition of the monarchy in their party program, since it was founded, headed the committee organizing the birthday celebrations, and the premier is the principal speaker for the celebration.

All opinion polls in recent years have shown that the eight million Swedes, although radical in many other ways, are firmly royalistic. Thus the ruling Social Democrats have never seriously raised the issue of turning Sweden into a republic.

The king, who is still agile both in body and mind in spite of his age, will be at the center of celebrations, beginning at 9 a.m. with the raising of the flag over the royal palace and ending at 11 p.m. when the curtain falls on a special gala performance at the royal opera.

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Natalia Makarova, the Soviet ballerina who defected to the West, two years ago, plans to live in Europe. The 31-year-old ballerina flew into London's Heathrow Airport after living in the United States for two years and said, "I would really prefer to live on this side of the Atlantic. She is in Britain to dance in 'Les Sylphides' and 'Don Quixote' at Covent Garden on Wednesday. She will live in a hotel before looking for a house or apartment. "I have not yet decided where to live," Miss Makarova said.

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The Rev. Tom Chipper, Baptist minister in the English village of Isleham, has banned baptisms in the nearby River Lark because of pollution. It had been a century-old tradition but, the Rev. Chipper said, "nowadays anyone who was baptized came out smelling."

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Perhaps it was a very old dog, maybe his death was a very tough one. Police in Brooklyn reported Thursday night that a dog rolled over and died after hitting a police officer in the leg.



King Gustav VI

Patrolman Dominick Cal went to Brooklyn to a report of a disorderly When Calca got out squad car, "a small brown white mongrel dog just to him and his hand and dead on the street," spokesman said. "He did or nothing. He just bit died."

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Oscar-winning writer-p Sterling Silliphant has been divorced by his thin Margot Silliphant, 37, he granted a restraining order from Santa Monica, superior court which cludes the 56-year-old Sill from the couple's Beverly home. She asked for \$2 million. Sill won an Oscar for a scene in "The Hustler." The couple were married; and have no children. Margot listed irreconcilable differences as the ground divorce.

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American comedian Joey has been credited by the Guard with his second sea in three weeks. He the helm of his 43-foot Sonuvagun II when he partly submerged sailboat; which he is located, for "Terminator's" best shipmate. He said he had hauled the occupant of the boat back to the ship. Three weeks ago rescued five persons whose boat was disabled.

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